

"Fix my teeth well, Davis, so I can bite. There are lots of people I would like to bite."

Thus spoke the German emperor, in a playful mood, to his American dentist, Dr. Arthur N. Davis.

And the Kaiser spoke plainly of some of those whom he "would like to bite." He spoke insultingly of President Wilson and other prominent Americans who have dared to oppose him.

Dr. Davis has told it all in the startling articles that are to appear in this paper.

Don't Fail to Read The Kaiser as I Knew Him for 14 Years

(continued from last week)

CHAPTER VIII.

The Kaiser's Confidence of Victory.

About twelve years ago I attended the German military maneuvers at Liegnitz, in Silesia, having been invited by some journalistic friends of mine to accompany them in the motor allowed the press. The military representatives of England, France, America and other countries were there with the Kaiser's staff to witness the display of Germany's military power. Apparently they were very much impressed, for I heard afterwards that one of the French officers who had been present had written a book in which he said: "With such an army, Germany could annex France in six months!"

I happened to mention this fact to the Kaiser shortly afterwards and his significant comment was:

"Six months! I should hope so. It wouldn't take that long!"

The confident belief that when "Der Tag"—the day—finally arrived, Germany would crush her enemies and accomplish her object within a few months at the outside was held not only by the Kaiser but by the people generally and their conduct when the war broke out clearly disclosed it.

When Germany's man power was mobilized, no one in Germany believed it would be very long before they would all be back and every effort was made to make their few weeks of active service as little irksome as possible. "Liebesgaben," gifts of love, consisting of clothing and food of every description, were forwarded to them by their relatives and friends in the most lavish manner, although, of course, at that time the German commissary was able to satisfy all the soldiers' requirements.

One of my patients told me that she had sent seventeen hundred pounds of sausages to one regiment within a week, and when I asked her why she had been so generous she replied that her chauffeur was a member of the regiment!

The extent to which the country's resources were squandered in those early months is evidenced by the fact that the soldiers had such an excess of ill-fitting woollen wearing apparel that they used many of the knitted articles as earpieces and covers for their horses. No one had the slightest idea that the time might come when the whole nation would be clothed in paper!

At this late day it can hardly be necessary to establish how thoroughly prepared the Germans were for the war, but an incident which occurred in the early days of the conflict may not be out of place to show the self-satisfied and confident attitude which all the Germans assumed.

Two officers sitting at a table in an out-of-door cafe shortly after the war began overheard one of several ladies who were passing remark: "Look at those officers sitting there drinking. Why are they not at the front fighting?" One of the officers got up and approaching the ladies, said: "Our work was completed months ago. We worked from early morning till late at night on plans which our armies are now carrying out. It is our time to rest."

The resistance that France would be able to put up was always very lightly estimated, and if the intervention of England was at all taken into consideration, the comparatively small army she could place in the field was regarded as but a drop in the bucket compared with the well-trained German horde that was ready to sweep across the border. How could England's 80,000 men cope with Von Kluck's 500,000 or the hastily mobilized French armies resist the thoroughly prepared, equipped and well-disciplined German warriors?

It is really not to be wondered at that the Germans firmly believed that they would bring the allies to their knees within a comparatively few weeks and that the conquering German armies would celebrate Sedan day, September 2, in Paris. What was known here to require recital, but I know that the Germans were kept in absolute ignorance of the marvelous resistance the allies were able to put up in those critical days of August and September, 1914, and to this day the majority of Germans have not heard of the battle of the Marne!

Just after the English passed their conscription law I was called to see the Kaiser at the great army headquarters, which at that time were at Pless. Although the war had then lasted two or three times as long as the Germans had expected, the Kaiser masked the depression he must have felt by putting on a bold front.

"How foolish for England to start conscription now," he declared. "She thinks she can accomplish in a few months what it has taken Germany a hundred years to attain. Armies and officers cannot be developed overnight. We have never stopped preparing since the days of Frederick the Great!"

"Yes, your majesty, but the Northern states in our Civil war put in conscription two years after the beginning of the war," I suggested.

"But just look how long your war lasted," the Kaiser replied quickly. "This war won't last that long. The allies will feel what the power of Germany is long before English conscription can avail them anything!"

"And while England is slowly building up her insignificant army," the Kaiser went on, "she will see America's navy and merchant marine constantly growing and the dollar replacing the pound as the unit of the world's finance. No, Davis, England will soon be sick of the war and will look with fear upon America's growing power!"

The French army, too, was generally belittled, and the Russians were believed to be absolutely negligible. The French army was so poorly equipped, it was pointed out, that the officers had to go to the field in patent-leather boots, and on the Russian front, only the first-line men had guns, the others being armed with clubs!

Eventually, officers and soldiers returning from the western front on furlough or passing through the country en route from one front to the other brought the report of the defeat before Paris. Soldiers who participated in that disastrous retreat wrote from the new trenches to their friends and relatives telling of the terrible experiences they had undergone, when they went for days with nothing to eat but raw potatoes and turnips which they picked from the fields.

When these reports finally spread through Germany the people began to realize that their generals in the west were not meeting with the same success that Von Hindenburg had had in the east and Von Hindenburg became the idol of the people immediately, a fact that was very distasteful to the high command.

The Kaiser's dislike of Von Hindenburg was of long standing. He had never forgiven that general for the mistake he made during military maneuvers in peacetime when by a brilliant stroke of strategy he had succeeded in capturing the Kaiser's forces, including the Kaiser and his whole staff!

I have referred in a previous chapter to the Kaiser's unbounded confidence after the Italian collapse in 1917. "Now, we've got the allies!" he exclaimed, with an air of conclusiveness which emphasized the optimism he displayed.

After the capture of Roumania, he exhibited a similar degree of exultation. He believed that in that achievement he had successfully solved the food problem—the one cloud which constantly darkened the Kaiser's horizon.

"Now the allies will never succeed in starving us," he said to me in my office shortly after the Roumanian drive. "With Roumania in our pockets and Serbia already ours, their wonderful agricultural possibilities will supply our food needs and foil our enemies' efforts to starve us. Indeed, they had better look out for themselves. Don't forget we have a monopoly on the potato mines of the world. Without proper fertilization, American crops will go on decreasing and decreasing and they won't get any potato until we get ready to let them have it!"

The failure of the Zeppelins from a military standpoint was undoubtedly a great disappointment to the German people at large, who had counted so much upon them to bring disaster to England, but it cannot be said that the Kaiser shared their chagrin. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that he never expected very much from that arm of his military force except as it might be useful to terrorize the civil population.

A day or two after Zeppelin's death, in 1917, a patient of mine, a lady, happened to remark that it was too bad that the count had not lived to see the triumph of his invention, and when I saw the Kaiser shortly afterwards I repeated her remark to see what he would say.

"I am convinced that the count lived long enough to see all that the Zeppelins were capable of accomplishing," was his only comment. It recalled the answer he had given me some years before when both Zeppelins and airplanes were in their infancy and I had asked him which held the greater promise. "We do not know. Time alone will tell," was his reply.

The last time I conversed with the Kaiser was on November 26, 1917. Up to that time we had sent over 169,000 troops, according to the figures which have since been revealed by Secretary Baker. According to the Kaiser's information, however, we had only 30,000 men in France at that time and he was of the opinion that we would never have many more.

"America is having a fine time trying to raise an army," he declared satirically. "I hear that 1,600 mutinied the other day in New York and refused to get on a transport, and a town in the Northwest composed principally of citizens of Swedish blood refused to register at all! We are getting excellent information about all conditions in America."

Shortly before this had come the revelations from Washington of the intrigue of Count von Luxburg, the German minister to Argentina, and I knew where the Kaiser was getting the information he referred to. In nearly every case, it appeared, the Kaiser's informants were misleading him.

Both before and after we entered the war the Kaiser was thoroughly convinced that we could play only a nominal part in it so far as man power was concerned and his assurance on that point undoubtedly accounted for his decision to carry through his submarine program even though it resulted in bringing us into the war.

"Do you realize how many tons of shipping it takes to ship a single soldier?" he asked me on one occasion. I confessed my ignorance on that point.

"Well, it takes six tons to the man! To send over an army of 500,000 men, therefore, your country would require 3,000,000 tons of shipping in addition to the tonnage required for regular traffic. Where is it coming from, with my submarines sinking the allied vessels faster than they can ever be replaced? My U-boats are doing wonderful work and we are prepared to take care of all the troops America may try to land in France."

"How foolish for America to have come into the war," he went on. "If she could succeed in landing a real army in France, what good would it do? America can see how easy it was for me to break through and to capture 300,000 of the Italians, and they must realize that I can break through on the western front and do the same thing there. If America had kept out of the war she would have gone on making untold profits and when peace was finally declared she would have been in a most enviable position among the nations of the world. As it is, Wilson will never have a seat at the peace table if I can help it, and now America shall have to pay all the costs of the war!" Evidently he imagined that his triumph would be so complete that there would be no peace table, but that the warring nations would be compelled to accept the terms he offered them, in which event, knowing the magnanimity of the German make-up, I should say the world at large would have to be content with very little.

How the Kaiser feels now that the failure of the U-boats to intercept American troop ships must be painfully apparent to him, and America has so overwhelmingly overcome the shortage of shipping, I don't know, but it is more than probable that for some time to come the real situation will, at any rate, be successfully concealed from the German people. I know that the failure of the U-boat campaign was unknown to the Germans up to the time I left Berlin—in January, 1918.

While the Kaiser and the Germans generally felt confident that we would never be able to send many men across, they professed to feel little concern even if we did.

According to some of the German officers with whom I spoke, even if we landed 2,000,000 men in France it would not be enough to break the deadlock, as the Germans were taking a similar number of trained troops from the Russian front. The only menace of American participation in the war lay in the possibility that we might add considerably to the allied air strength. Man power alone, they contended, would never be sufficient to help the allies much, but overwhelming superiority in the air might occasion the Germans some annoyance.

The Kaiser himself had but a poor opinion of the fighting qualities of the American soldier so far as modern war requirements are concerned.

"The American soldier would possibly give a good account of himself in open fighting," he declared, "but he is not built for the kind of warfare he will encounter in France. He lacks the stolidity to endure life in the trenches. He is too high-strung and couldn't stand the inactive life which is such an important part of modern warfare. Besides, he lacks discipline and trained officers."

CHAPTER IX.

The Kaiser's Plan for World Dominion.

The history of modern Germany is, perhaps, in itself sufficient indication of the underlying plan of the Teuton war barons to control the whole of Europe and, eventually, the world. The program has been slowly unfolding itself since the time of Frederick the Great and the present generation is now witnessing what was intended to be the climax.

There can be no doubt that if Germany had succeeded in her efforts to gain control of the major part of Europe she would have soon looked toward the western hemisphere and the east.

This program is fairly indicated by the course of events as history lays them bare, but I have the actual word of the Kaiser to substantiate it.

At one of his visits to me shortly after the beginning of the war we were discussing England's participation in it.

"What hypocrites the English are!" the Kaiser exclaimed.

"They had always treated me so well when I visited them I never believed they would have come into this war. They always acted as if they liked me. My mother was English, you know. I always thought the world was big enough for three of us and we could keep it for ourselves—that Germany could control the continent of Europe, England, through her vast possessions and fleet, could control the Mediterranean and the far east, and America could dominate the western hemisphere!"

How long it would have been before Germany would have tried to wrest dominion from England can readily be imagined, and with the whole of Europe and the far east under her thumb America would undoubtedly have proved too tempting a morsel for the Kaiser's or his descendants' rapacious maw to have resisted. He said that he believed that the world was "big enough for three," he didn't say it was too big for one.

What was really in his mind, however, is indicated by a passage in an address he made some twenty-five years ago, in which, as Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis has pointed out, he used these words:

"From my childhood I have been under the influence of five men—Alexander, Julius Caesar, Theodor II, Napoleon and Frederick the Great. These five men dreamed their dream of a world empire; they failed. I am dreaming my dream of a world empire, but I shall succeed!"

The Kaiser's plan to dominate Europe included the control of Turkey, and he made every effort to strengthen that country so that she might be a valuable ally in the war to come.

When Italy took Tripoli from Turkey before the Balkan war I mentioned to the Kaiser how opportunely Italy had acted, but the Kaiser dismissed my remark with an exclamation of displeasure, realizing, of course, that Turkey's loss was in a sense his own since he had planned to make Turkey his vassal.

To that end he had sent German officers to train the Turkish army and had supplied them with guns and munitions. With an eye to the future, too, he had constructed the great Baghdad railway.

When the Balkan war broke out in 1912 the Kaiser had great confidence that the German-trained Turkish army would acquit itself creditably and that in the outcome of that conflict his European program would make considerable progress. He told me that he had a map of the war area placed in his motor and that with pegs he followed the fortunes of the fighting armies while he was traveling.

The Turkish defeats were naturally a great disappointment to him.

"These Montenegrins, Serbians and Bulgarians are wonderful fighters," he confessed to me, shortly after the war began. "They're out-of-door people and they have the strength and stamina which fighters require. If they keep on the way they're going they'll be in Constantinople in a week! Confound those Turks! We furnished them guns and ammunition and trained their officers, but if they won't fight we can't make them. We've done our best."

The defeat of the Turks lessened their value to the Kaiser as an ally and he immediately put into effect a measure for increasing the German standing army from 650,000 to 900,000—to restore the balance of power, they said. For this purpose a "Wehrbeitrag," or increased armament tax, was levied on capital and, incidentally, I was informed that I would have to pay my share. The idea of paying a tax to uphold the German army, which was already so powerful that it menaced the peace of the world, did not appeal to me at all and I spoke to Ambassador Gerard about it. He advised me to pay it under protest, agreeing with me that there was no reason why an American should be required to contribute to the German war budget. However, I had to pay it.

The German efforts at colonization, which were more or less of a failure because the Germans refused to inhabit the German possessions, and the measures adopted to conquer the commercial markets of the world were an important part of the program of world domination which Germany planned for herself, and it is not unlikely that if she had confined her efforts along those lines she might have progressed further along her chosen path than she has advanced by bathing the world in blood.

"I have nearly 70,000,000 people," the Kaiser said to me on one occasion, "and we shall have to find room for them somewhere. When we became an empire England had her hands on nearly everything. Now we must fight to get ours. That is why I am developing our world markets, just as your country secured Hawaii and the Philippines as stepping stones to the markets of the far east, as I understand it. That's why I developed the wonderful city of Kiao-Chau."

His plans in this connection were changed somewhat apparently by the developments of the present war, for he told me that when it was over the

Germans would not emigrate to the United States any more.

"No more American emigration for us after the war," he said. "My people will settle in the Balkans and develop and control that wonderful country. I have been down there and I know it is a marvelous land for our purposes."

The Kaiser's vision of the part he would take in the reconstruction of stricken Europe was indicated by a remark he made to me in 1916 when I was visiting him at the army headquarters at Pless.

"Here I am nearly sixty years of age," he soliloquized, "and must rebuild the whole of Europe!"

Although the Kaiser so freely admitted his designs on the world at large, he was impatient of any expansion on the part of other nations. He often spoke of England's "grabbing" propensity and viewed with suspicion our annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines and our development of Cuba after the Spanish-American war. He professed to see in our new policy a striving after world power which was inconsistent with the principles upon which our government was founded.

He objected to our interference in Mexican affairs, although, as was disclosed by the Zimmerman note to Von Eckhardt, he was making every effort to have Mexico interfere with ours.

"What right has President Wilson to attempt to dictate the internal policies of Mexico?" he asked. "Why not let them fight their battles out alone?"

Alluding to America's threat to enter the present war, he asked: "What right has America to insist upon the Monroe doctrine of America and then mix in European affairs? Let her recognize also a Monroe doctrine of Europe and keep her hands out of this conflict!"

There is no doubt that the Kaiser imagined that the great army and navy he had built up would enable him to carry out his ambitious program without effective resistance.

The one power he most feared but for which he professed the utmost contempt was England. He had an idea that England would never dare to measure swords with Germany and that he could provoke a war when the opportune moment came without much fear of England's intervention.

In 1911, when the international situation over the Moroccan affair was particularly acute as a result of Germany's having sent a gunboat to Agadir to demonstrate that she was

in her demands, the Kaiser had great hopes that war with France might thus be precipitated and he was confident that England would keep out of it.

"England would be afraid to war with us," he told me at the time, "for fear of losing Egypt, India and Ireland. Any nation would think twice before fighting my armies, but England particularly because she would not dare to risk the loss of her overseas colonies."

When the Kaiser's ambitious project to dominate the world is considered, his consistent opposition to the universal disarmament proposals is easily understood. Without a superior army and navy, his whole plan would have to be abandoned and his dream of world-wide dominion would be shattered.

On one occasion when we were discussing the Carnegie peace efforts, the Kaiser disclosed very positively just where he stood on the proposition.

"Look at the history of the nations of the world," he declared. "The only nations which have progressed and become great have been warring nations. Those which have not been ambitious and gone to war have amounted to nothing!"

Shortly after Wilson had pointed the way to peace in Europe in one of his notes to all the belligerent powers the Kaiser called to see me professionally and we discussed that latest phase of the situation.

"The way to peace now seems perfectly clear," I ventured. "Only your majesty's ever-increasing army and navy stands in the way. If Germany will give up her armament, it seems, we would soon have peace."

"That is out of the question for Germany," replied the Kaiser, decisively.

"We have no mountains like the Pyrenees to protect us. We have the open plains of Russia with their vast hordes endangering us. No; we shall remain armed to the teeth forever!"

CHAPTER X.

The Kaiser's Appraisal of Public Men.

No one ever speaks to the Kaiser until addressed. As that monarch's opinions on most subjects are firmly fixed and he will stand no opposition, any erroneous idea he may entertain is very apt to remain with him. His advisers were apt to leave him in error rather than arouse his ire by attempting to set him right. But for the fact that he was very fond of asking innumerable questions, his store of information might have been extremely scanty.

In the course of my conversations with him he frequently expressed his views of men who were in the public eye. Upon what basis they were founded he did not always enlighten me, but even when I knew them to be erroneous I realized it was useless to try to change them and I did not often take issue with him. When I did his eyes would flash fire, but I had expected that and I continued just the same.

The Kaiser always seemed to take a particular interest in American affairs, and while he professed to despise our form of government he watched very carefully the careers of our public men. It is not unlikely that he imagined, as I have pointed out, See your neighbor. Get him to buy bonds.

elsewhere in these pages, that he could influence our elections by swinging the German-American vote in favor of the candidate he preferred, and he made a study of our public men in order that he might know which of them would be more desirable in office from the German viewpoint.

When Mr. Wilson was nominated for the presidency, the Kaiser was quite positive that he wouldn't be elected. Perhaps the fact that Mr. Roosevelt, for whom at that time the Kaiser had the greatest admiration, was one of Mr. Wilson's rivals, blinded him to the strength which elected Wilson, but the fact that the latter had had little experience in international politics untried him, in the Kaiser's estimation, for the important office for which he was running.

I saw the Kaiser shortly after Mr. Wilson's election.

"I am very much surprised at the result of your election," he declared. "I didn't think your people would be so foolish as to elect a college professor as president. What does a professor know about international politics and diplomatic affairs?"

I haven't the slightest doubt that the Kaiser pictured our president as a counterpart of the typical German professor—a plodding, impractical, unambitious bookworm with no hope or desire of ever earning more than \$1,000 a year and no yearning for public acclaim, a recluse, absent-minded and self-centered, who spent the midnight oil poring over musty volumes and paid little or no attention to what was going on around him! Such a man, the Kaiser undoubtedly believed, the United States had elected as its chief executive and his surprise was more or less natural in those circumstances.

When Wilson sent 5,000 men to Vera Cruz the Kaiser felt that he had exceeded his rights.

"What right has Wilson to mix in the internal affairs of Mexico?" he asked. "Why doesn't he allow them to fight it out among themselves. It is their affair, not his!" Germany had many financial interests in Mexico and looked with disfavor upon any move we made in that direction.

When, however, the war in Europe started the Kaiser made every effort to have America mix in international affairs provided we fought on her side.

When I saw him just after the war started he said we ought to seize the opportunity to annex Canada and Mexico.

"Can't your president see the wonderful opportunity now for combining with us and crushing England?" he asked. "With our fleet on one side and America's on the other we could destroy England's sea power. This is America's great opportunity to dominate the western hemisphere, and your president must see his chance to take Canada and Mexico!"

As the war progressed and reports reached the Kaiser of our increased shipments of munitions to the allies, the Kaiser's impatience with Wilson came more difficult to repress, and there was hardly an interview I had with him in which he did not give vent to his feelings in that connection.

"My officers are becoming so incensed at America's attitude," he told me, "it will be impossible for me to restrain them much longer."

And when, on another occasion, he accused Mr. Wilson of discriminating against Germany, he made the remark: "Wilson's in the hands of the Wall street group!"

But, perhaps, the most bitter denunciation I ever heard him make of Wilson was shortly after we entered the war. I had been summoned to the great army headquarters to see him, and when he entered the room he appeared to be in a towering rage. Indeed, his condition was so apparent that the Kaiserin, who was also present, sought to excuse him with the explanation that he had been very much upset and had been sleeping very poorly, and she asked me to treat him gently and tried to soothe him at the same time, but he told her to leave the room and resented her showing me that she petted him.

We said little while I was at work, but when I was through and was preparing to leave, the Kaiser stepped toward me and said:

"Davis, Wilson is a real scoundrel! My face flushed, I suppose, at this insult to our president, and my resentment was so apparent that the Kaiser immediately patted me on my right shoulder and apologized.

"I beg your pardon, Davis," he declared, in a quieter voice. "I know you're an American and I beg your pardon for hurting your feelings, but if you only knew, you would realize what a scoundrel your president is. When it comes to throat-cutting, Wilson should have his cut first!"

Whenever the sun shone for the Kaiser he grew so optimistic that he failed to pay the slightest attention to the clouds gathering on the horizon. After the Italian collapse, for instance, he was so enthusiastic about his military success in that arena that he failed to realize that America was slowly but surely forging the thunderbolt that was to strike him down.

"Now how foolish it was for you president to bring your country into this war!" he said. "Americans will now see, when it is too late, what fool they made of themselves when they elected a professor for president. No, America must pay the bills!" In the remark and others of the same import, the Kaiser's expectation of being able to exact an enormous indemnity as part of his peace terms was clearly indicated, and he felt that America, having profited the most and suffered the least of any of the belligerent powers, would be in the best position to fill the depleted coffers.

(Continued Next Week)

Buying Liberty Bonds Puts

in the U. S. A.

WHAT IS YOUR SHARE?

Let your full subscription be your answer to the question of how you will share in the coming victory. Be true to yourself and to the men who are fighting for you. Here is a table that will help you to figure out how many Bonds to buy in the Fourth Liberty Loan:

IF I HAVE DEPENDENT ON ME	NONE	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	5 or More
\$20 TO \$25, I SHOULD BUY	\$150	100	50	50	50	50
\$25 TO \$30, I SHOULD BUY	200	150	100	100	50	50
\$30 TO \$35, I SHOULD BUY	250	200	150	150	100	100
\$35 TO \$40, I SHOULD BUY	300	250	200	150	100	100
\$40 TO \$45, I SHOULD BUY	350	300	250	200	150	150
\$45 TO \$50, I SHOULD BUY	500	400	300	250	250	200
\$50 TO \$60, I SHOULD BUY	600	500	350	300	300	250
\$60 TO \$70, I SHOULD BUY	700	600	450	400	400	300
\$70 TO \$80, I SHOULD BUY	800	700	600	500	500	400
\$80 TO \$90, I SHOULD BUY	1000	900	800	700	600	500
\$90 TO \$100, I SHOULD BUY	1200	1100	900	800	800	700
\$100 TO \$120, I SHOULD BUY	1500	1400	1300	1200	1100	1000

And Those of Larger Incomes Should Buy Proportionately Larger Amounts.

This scale has been worked out by the Liberty Loan Committee, with the help of labor leaders. If it is followed the wage-earner will have done his full part to make the Fourth Liberty Loan a success.

THE PEACE OUR SOLDIERS WANT—THE PEACE OUR WAR MOTHERS WANT

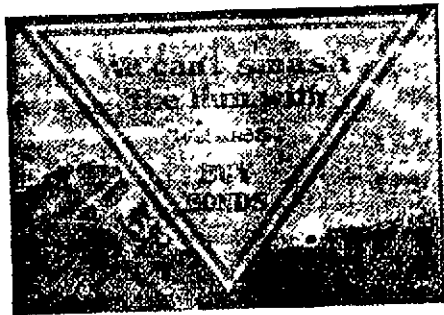
The Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper published by the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, says editorially about the enemy peace offensive:

"Let the weak hearted who are dreaming of a compromise; let the pacifists who are talking a peace by agreement; the the sideliners who who have had enough of war; let the secretly inclined pro-Germans who think this war should end without a decision—let them, one and all know once and for all that for the American Expeditionary Force there is no such word as 'Peace' with the Huns unbeaten. The man who talks of peace today, except through victory, is a traitor."

The enemy peace offensive is likened to the action of German machine-gun crews in the Vesle fighting, when they fought and killed Americans until they were surrounded, then shouted "Kamerad."

The mothers of the American soldiers in France want the same peace their sons demand. All the courage of the ancient Spartan mother is in the hearts of the women of America. The object of the Fourth Liberty Loan is to bring that peace—a just peace, a righteous peace, an American peace.

One \$50 Bond will buy 30 steel helmets. Oh, Buy! Buy!



This is time to remember that the soldier doesn't lend his life—he gives it! Don't fall with your Liberty Loan subscription.

SEVEN REASONS FOR SAVING

Save for your country's sake, because it is now spending millions a day and must find most of the money out of savings.

Save for your own sake, because work and wages are plentiful, and, as prices are high now, a dollar will buy more after the war.

Save, because when you spend you make other people work for you, and the work of everyone is needed now to win the war.

Save, because by saving you make things cheaper for everyone, especially for those who are poorer than you.

Save, because by going without you relieve the strain on ships, docks and railways, and make transportation cheaper and quicker.

Save, because by saving you set an example that makes it easier for the next man to save. A saving nation is an earning nation.

Save, because every time you save you help twice, first when you do spend and again when you lend to the nation.—The Commonwealth.

One \$50 Bond will send over 1000 3-inch mortar shells. Buy more.

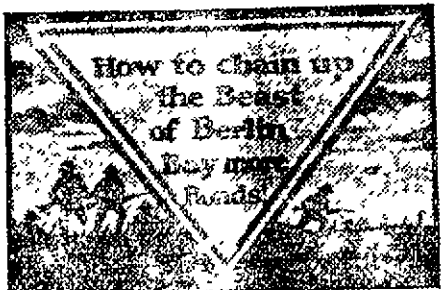
THE COUNTY QUOTAS

The following are the allotments of the Fourth Liberty Loan for the counties of Pennsylvania embraced in the Third Federal Reserve District:

Dist. No.	County.	Quota.
16	Adams County	2,064,950
25	Bedford	787,500
9	Berks	11,148,100
28	Blair	3,904,500
33	Bethlehem, City of	4,788,300
4	Bucks (Lower)	1,418,900
5	Bucks (Middle)	881,450
6	Bucks (Upper)	1,207,500
27	Cambria	8,728,250
21	Centre	1,115,050
11	Carbon, Luzerne, Sullivan, Bradford, Wyoming	391,200
34	Chester (Northeast)	1,869,200
35	Chester (Northwest)	2,866,700
36	Chester (South)	5,138,200
28	Clearfield	1,070,050
22	Clinton	2,640,800
39	Cumberland	
18	Dauphin, Perry and Juniata	10,188,450
1	Delaware	5,998,000
29	Elk and Cameron	1,914,050
17	Fulton and Franklin	3,998,600
24	Huntingdon	1,408,500
14	Lancaster	12,538,180
13	Lebanon	3,425,800
8	Lehigh	7,172,200
21	Lycoming	5,763,450
32	Lackawanna, Susquehanna and Warren	22,080,550
2	Main Line Section	1,458,550
30	McKean	3,380,750
41	Mifflin	1,168,400
3	Montgomery (Northern)	9,274,300
7	Montgomery (Southern)	1,488,500
38	Monroe and Pike	1,282,000
20	Montour and Columbia	2,812,450
10	Northampton	5,748,400
19	Northumberland	4,077,050
37	Potter	838,600
12	Schuylkill	8,677,600
31	Tioga	1,652,200
10	Union and Snyder	1,630,450
15	York	8,868,350

This is a total of \$202,905,310 for the forty-one districts in the State of Pennsylvania outside of the City of Philadelphia, embraced in the Third Federal Reserve District.

We want to give the Hohenzollern dynasty a real "die nasty" time of it!



THE HOME FRONT

The battle front in Europe is not the only American front. There is a home front, and our people at home should be as patriotic as our men in uniform in foreign lands.

Every American soldier who has fallen in France, every American sailor or who has died for his country's cause has given his life for his people. Surely we, the people at home, can lend our money to our Nation in the country.

The Fourth Liberty Loan is the fighting loan. Its great success will bring comfort and encouragement, and a deep sense of pride to our Army and our Navy, and to our Allies; it will bring discouragement to our enemies. Its success means American victory, Prussian defeat.

The fourth loan is the fighting loan, the soldiers' loan.

WHAT IS THE LIBERTY LOAN?

It's for's and it's ships and it's shining guns. It's squadrons that sweep the sea. It's all of the cutting and of steel that shall keep all the home shores free.

It's grub and it's warmth for the sailor, lad. Far out on the wintry foam. For the brave lack tar, as he fights afar.

It's the good old "Money from home."

It's rifle and helmet and it's bayonet. It's shovel and shrapnel and shell. For the soldier boy in the olive drab. Out there on the edge of hell. It's the soaring wings of the whirling planes. That battle on high alone.

For the lad who is daring "Over there."

It's the good old "Money from home."

It's succor and life for a bleeding world.

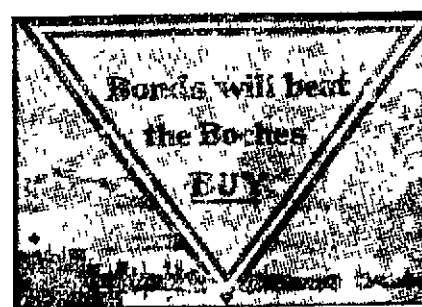
It's the glimmer of Peace at dawn. It's the strength of a mighty arm to draw.

It's the gleam of a great sword, drawn. But, more than all, it's the pledge of love.

To the lads whom we call "Our own." To the boys on land, afloat, on high. It's the good old "Money from home."

—By Ralph E. McMillin.

One \$50 Bond will buy six Army blankets. Buy more bonds.



One \$100 Bond will feed a soldier eight months. Buy more.

WE HATED THE LIARS

When as wee youngsters in school together, we hated the liars and the tattlers. Once we found them out, we never really trusted them again. And it is the same way in our older years—we never really trust those we have found lying and telling tales.

In a world war, the Germans have proved themselves the most consistent and despicable liars of all times. That is why we do not trust them—why we must win the war through to a finish. And that is why we do not care accept at face value any rumor or talk that in anyway has to do with the Germans. Truth comes from them only by accident.

Now that they are encountering defeat on every side, the Germans may very likely rebuke their efforts to save some of the wreckage by not lying—so keep your eyes open and demand proof of every story you hear.

The more we oversubscribe the Fourth Loan the fewer loans will there be for the future.

KEEP ON FIGHTING!

"Optimism at present may be our greatest danger. One dollar loaned now may be better than ten dollars loaned later."

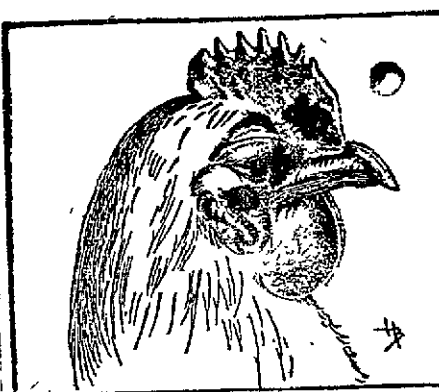
POULTRY

FLEAS INJURIOUS TO FOWLS

Sticktight Variety Found in Many Southern States Is of Importance—Few Other Types.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Southern poultry raisers have an additional poultry pest to combat aside from lice and mites. It is the sticktight flea, or Southern chicken flea, which in many parts of the South and Southwestern states is of great importance. It has been reported as injurious to poultry as far north as Kansas. This form of flea attacks a number of different hosts including poultry, dogs, cats, and some wild animals. Unlike other species the adult fleas remain, during the greater part of their lives, attached to the host animal, it has been stated. In the case of poultry infestation fleas are most common on the heads of the hosts, where they are to be seen in groups or patches. This habit of attacking in clusters seems to be well marked, and an infested fowl often may be recognized at a considerable distance by the dark flea-covered areas about the eyes, comb and wattles. When the fleas are excessively abundant they may be found in similar patches on the neck and various parts of the body. The injury is most marked in young chickens, which when fairly heavily infested often die quickly. Older fowls are more resistant, but have been known to succumb to very heavy infestations.



Head of Rooster Infested With Sticktight Flea.

and certainly the fleas materially reduce the egg production, retard the growth of fowls, and diminish their size.

The eggs are deposited by the adult flea while it is attached to the host. They fall to the ground under the roost in chicken houses or under sheds frequented by the poultry and there continue to develop. When dogs and cats are infested, the immature stages develop largely in the material used by them for beds. They require comparatively dry material in which to breed, but a large amount of air moisture is favorable to them. Adults of this species continue to emerge from infested trash for four or five months after all hosts have been removed; hence it is easy to understand why chicken houses may still have many fleas in them after being unused for considerable periods.

A few other species of fleas are occasionally found in poultry houses. Some of these may be normally bird-infesting species, while others are at home in the houses of domestic poultry. Infestations by these fleas have been reported from several places in the Northern states, particularly in the Northwest. The presence of the fleas is usually first detected by persons entering chicken houses and being attacked by them. These fleas do not remain attached to the host continuously as does the sticktight flea.

As a preliminary step it is well to see that the poultry are kept away from other animals as far as possible. Especial care should be exercised to keep dogs and cats from lying about the chicken yards or places frequented by the poultry. All animals, and the poultry as well, should be excluded from beneath houses and barns, as such places are favorable for flea development and difficult to treat if they become infested. These precautions should be followed by a thorough cleaning out of the chicken house and outbuildings frequented by the poultry. All of the material should be hauled a good distance from the buildings and scattered. The places where the fleas are thought to be breeding should then be sprinkled with crude oil.

It is rather difficult to destroy the sticktight flea on fowls without injuring the host. It is desirable, however, in the case of heavy infestations to destroy as many of the fleas as possible. This can be accomplished by carefully applying carbolic acid to the clusters of fleas on the fowls, or greasing them with kerosene and lard—one part kerosene to two parts lard. In all cases care should be taken that the applications of grease are confined to the seat of infestation. It is important that dogs and cats be freed from sticktight fleas. This may be accomplished by washing them in a soap suds solution, or by greasing the most heavily infested parts with kerosene and lard. It is sometimes harder to free fleas from considerable numbers, therefore their destruction will aid in the control work as well as doing away with another troublesome chicken pest.

The thorough cleansing of poultry houses and runs and the application of crude petroleum will be found to aid in the control of other important enemies of fowls, such as mites and chicken ticks or "blue bugs."

LIVE STOCK



DEHORNING CATTLE IS BEST

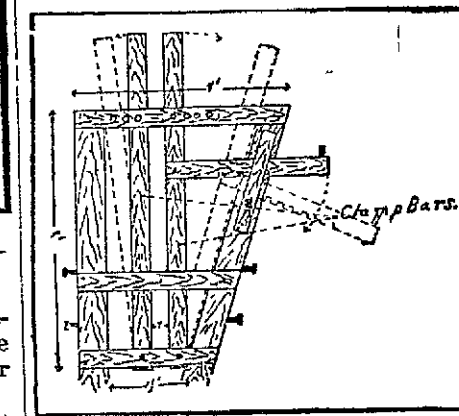
Operation Should Be Performed Early Enough to Permit Wounds to Heal Before Fattening.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cattle intended for the feed lots this winter should be dehorned early enough to permit the wounds to heal before they are put on full feed. Dehorning offers advantages which the feeder should not overlook. The cattle are more easily and safely handled when dehorned, and each animal is assured of fair play at the feed trough. Dehorning also prevents the bruised condition of the flesh and torn hides caused by goring both in the feed lots and in transit to market, as well as excessive shrinkage in shipments. Dehorning should be done in late fall or early winter.

The most common method of dehorning cattle is to saw the horns off, and for this purpose an ordinary meat saw can be used, though there are saws on the market that are specially designed for the operation. By this method a good clean job can be done on any type of horn, and the wound is left in a condition to heal readily.

The use of dehorning clippers is becoming more common, especially where a large number of cattle are to be dehorned and where they are dehorned before the horn becomes hard and brittle. The chief objection to de-



Front View of Dehorning Chute With Slicing Side Showing Clamps Closed—Dotted Lines Show Open Position.

horning with the clippers is that thin or hard horns are sometimes crushed or splintered, resulting in a wound that heals slowly. This objection is partly overcome by using clippers that are constructed with two V-shaped blades, which, when pressed together, bring four cutting edges against the horn, lessening the tendency to crush or splinter the horn.

A number of methods of restraining animals during the dehorning operation have been practiced. Where only a few heads are to be dehorned, the quickest way is to throw the animal to the ground and hold it or tie it securely until the horn is taken off.

When a considerable number of cattle are to be dehorned, it will pay to construct a dehorning chute. Plans of a chute that has proved very satisfactory for this purpose are given herewith. This chute is made narrow enough so that the animal will not have room to struggle a great deal, and with a stanchion-shaped head clamp at one end for holding the animal's head. After an animal is in the chute and the head clamp closed a noose should be placed around the neck with a loop over the nose. The head can then be snubbed down to the peg indicated on the side post. This forces one horn forward so as to make it easily removed. After one horn is removed the head should be snubbed to the other side for the removal of the other horn. A chute of this kind can be constructed at very low cost by using scrap material about the farm.

Cattle should never be dehorned during warm weather when there is danger of the wound becoming infested with screw worms. The best time to dehorn is in late fall and early winter or during the cool weather of spring. If the weather is sufficiently cool there is very little danger of the wound becoming infested with screw worms. However, it is best to apply some fly repellent, such as pine tar or one of the coal-tar products to the wound.

The accompanying plans show the construction of two types of simple and satisfactory dehorning chutes. The dotted lines in both types of chute show the head clamps when open, and the lever in both cases is used for closing the head clamps after the animal's head is in position. The sides that are shown in the plans can be used for either type. The gate is convenient for letting the animal out of the chute and also for branding and vaccinating.

SHEEP TO CLEAN OUT WEEDS

Common Practice to Turn Flock Into Corn After It Is Well Tasseled—Eat Lower Leaves.

A practice quite common among sheep men is to turn the flock into the corn field, after the corn is well tasseled. The sheep will clean out the weeds and grass, and usually will not eat any more than the lower leaves of the corn.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

REDDY RACCOON'S FAMILY.

Now Reddy Raccoon and his family, lived high up in a tree without any leaves even in the summer time. He liked a dead tree best. He didn't care, at all about pine trees that stayed handsome and green all the year around. He didn't think leaves were pretty and fresh and green, nor did he rave about them when they turned into gorgeous shades of yellow and golden, orange and flaming red.

"You know," he said, "I'm not the only one who feels this way about trees. My family are the same way, to be sure, but so are all my relations. Even our cousins in the zoo are given a tree without leaves—a tree that looks like a great pole except that it has knotty branches."

"It's a fine home we have," said Mrs. Reddy. "We have a sun parlor, sleeping room and living room where we can chat and talk in our own racoon language, which is so beautiful."

"I'm glad you're pleased," said Reddy with a broad smile.

"Have you begun the lessons yet?" he asked after a moment.

"I'm going to begin this very morning," said Mrs. Reddy.

"What are you going to teach us, mother?" asked the little racoons.

"I'm going to show you how to eat your food and how to enjoy it best by breaking up bread and other solid foods into whatever we have to drink. You will love it, soft dishes, for all racoons always have. And I will tell you a secret, children."

"Yes," whispered the children, for they loved hearing a secret in lesson time. "Do tell us," they agreed.

"We are supposed to be very clean and neat, and so we are, but we're not quite as particular as folks think."

"That's so," chimed in Reddy. "Dear Mother Reddy—how much you do know."

Mrs. Reddy looked at him fondly and then said to the children: "You see, dears, that because we love to mix our food in water they think (the people I mean) that we are washing it and that we won't eat dirty food."



"And You Help Me With the Marketing."

Of course it's true that we do like everything nice and clean. But we put our food in water to make it nice and soft; oh, so delicious it is when it is soft."

"We don't eat anything that isn't clean, do we, mother?" they asked. "You have all had nice vegetables and delicacies like them, but soon you will be big enough to have a few tempting little animals."

"Oh, will we really, mother?" they asked. How fine and grown-up that sounded! And how they did love a lesson on food. It was almost as if children should be given a lesson on candy and told that after the lesson they would be given illustrations—and the illustrations turned out to be real candy. For the racoon parents gave their children nice goodies after each lesson.

Reddy and his family are fond of both meat and vegetables, and this is true of all his relations.

"It's so delightful," said Mrs. Reddy, "to keep house in a dead tree. And you never come home cross as I hear so many animals and people do. No, Mr. Raccoon, you're always a pleasant gentleman and you help me with the marketing."

Often Reddy brought home small squirrels, field mice, birds of different kinds and eggs and when he did this Mrs. Reddy was delighted. He had brought home a fine supply before Mrs. Reddy gave her lesson to the children.

"Is the lesson all over?" asked the children.

"Yes," said Mrs. Reddy. "School is over for today."

And how the racoon children sang and played! And what a fine time they had!

"It will be nice when the summer comes," said Reddy.

"Why, daddy?" asked the children. "Ah, then we'll go on from the corn fields. We'll go a-visiting. Here we can get goodies and summer vegetables from farmers. They don't ask us to come, it is true, but we don't bother about such little trifles as invitations."

They had a happy family party, eating and chatting and this was the first time Reddy had been at for a long time, as before the children had been too young and Mrs. Reddy had been afraid he would eat them up. Daddy racoons have been known to do that, but once the children are a little bit older the daddy racoons join their happy families!

Bedford Gazette

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher
D. W. SNYDER,
Associate Editor
and
Circulation Manager

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Regular subscription price per year \$1.50, payable in advance.
Card of Thanks, 50c; Resolutions, 25c.

All communications should be addressed to

Gazette Publishing Co.,
Bedford, Pa.

Friday, Oct. 11, 1918

Entered as second-class matter, Oct. 11, 1918.
Postoffice at Bedford, Pa., No. 100.

SECTIONAL CHARGE SPIKED

Efforts of certain Republican leaders, notably Senator Watson, of Indiana, to raise a sectional issue in united America for political purposes by charging that the South was favored in the draft, not only are repudiated by the records of the War Department, but by the American casualty lists sent by General Pershing from the battle front in France.

In the first lists received, following the defeat of the Germans by Franco-American troops on the Marne, were names of men from forty-six states, with no predominating number from any one state according to the Washington Star.

This casualty report and others to follow, should silence forever politicians of the "Watson" stripe, who would speak to resurrect the bloody shirt of '61-65 in the hope of there by reaping partisan advantage in the forthcoming congressional elections.

Under the caption, "The Community of Grief," The Star a Republican newspaper, says, editorially:

"It is noted that in the casualty list printed yesterday were names of men from forty-six states; all but two of the states in the union. That is one of the direct results of the selective draft, which caused the Army to be recruited from every section, every state, every county and every community. Thus there is no part of the United States today that is not affected by the toil of the war. Mourning for the dead and sorrow for the wounded and the missing are common to all parts of the country and to all classes of the people."

"The army that is now fighting to make the world safe for democracy as the President has said, is itself the most democratic force that has ever been put into a field of action. The men in the ranks are of every social condition, every line of work. Trench mates, barracks mates, are men who, in the days of peace, were strangers and separated by artificial divisions of social distinction and occupation. Now some of these men are lying in hospitals in France, mates in suffering, all their former prejudices swept away—carried off indeed, long before in camp and on transport and in the training fields in France."

"We are all now neighbors and friends in the mutual grief that these daily lists of killed, wounded and missing cause. Long since the boys from home have made their parents and friends acquainted with one another, through their letters. Now they are drawn together by a common grief, making for that unity that is the foundation of the American citizenship. We are realizing the fruits of sacrifice, and will be the stronger in spirit for the suffering."

FOR SALE:—Having to move in to a smaller stable must reduce stock. If you want anything in the line of single or double driving harness, work harness, farming utensils, two horse wagons, buggies, surreys, spring wagons, horses or Ford cars you will find bargains at Stivers' Stables.
Oct. 11, 4th.

FOR RENT:—Eight room house. Steam heat and bath. Richard St. Possession Nov. 1st. Apply Myrtle A. Fisher 204 Allegheny St. Cumberland Md.

Lost or Found.
A small black and white cat, with a white patch on its chest, was lost by the owner. It is a very docile animal and is fond of the water. It has a small white tag on its ear. If found, please return it to the owner at 1000 Main St. Bedford, Pa. Reward \$5.00.

Excuse me.
The reason I am so careless is because they know they can get away with it by merely saying "Excuse me."



The Crash of the Robbers "Club"

The neighbor women have prevailed upon mother to join the club. They have exhibited the catalogue, pointed out to her the spacious chair and mother has fallen prey. After weeks of delay, the chair arrives. Father looks it over, knows that it is designed for the purpose through which it was received and awaits the inevitable result. Mother tries the rocker to her despair. It goes down because of its inferior construction and a crumpled heap is the monument of father's earnings. The head of the house avails himself of the opportunity to again propound his "buy at home" gospel in reminding the "club" victim wife of the advantages of trying out the offerings of the home furniture dealer and the assurance of satisfaction before turning over the purchase price.

MORAL:—The club that brought the rocker is the club that wrecks your purse.

Now is the time for every one to be economical. Spend your money with **THESE MERCHANTS**. Their interests are yours.

Slaughenhoupt's
Bedford's Biggest and Best Store

Straub's Store
Groceries, Notions, Shoes, etc.

Metzgar Hdw. Co.
Stoves, Fencing, Furniture

George T. Jacobs and Bros.
Shoes of all Kinds

Harold S. Smith Co.
Clothing, Men, Women and Children.

Hoffman's Garage
Greatest Lincoln Way Garage.
Arandale in Connection

Fred S. Sammel
Pianos, Organs, Music Rolls, etc.

Blackburn Hdw. Co.
Everything in Hardware

Davidson Bros.
Coal, Feed, Cement, etc.

Hartley Banking Co.
The Old Reliable

Bedford County Trust Co.

John R. Full
The Leading Druggist

Keystone Garage
Cars Repairing

Bedford Garage
BUICK cars and International trucks

Plan-U-Save
Ladies' Dressing

Bedford Laundry
Wants Your Trade

W. S. Arnold
Lumber, Shingles, Building Material

S. I. McVicker
Ice Cream and Soft Drinks

Bedford Electric
L. H. and P. Co.
Electrical Fixtures of All Kinds

First National Bank
Resources Over \$800,000.

Hesserman's
Drug Store
Over 50 Years Experience
Mixing Medicines

W. C. Pate
Rugs, Furniture, etc.

WE BUY

OLD FALSE TEETH

We pay from \$2.00 to \$35.00 per set (broken or not). We also pay actual value for diamonds, old Gold, Silver and Bridge work. Send at once by parcel post and receive cash by return mail. Will return your goods if our price is unsatisfactory. Mazer's Tooth Specialty, Philadelphia Dept. X, 2007 So. 5th St. 10-4-1-t.



In the Same Class.
Another little thing that we have noticed is that some girls who spend a great deal of time on their cheeks and lips and eyebrows haven't anything on the bad little boys who refuse to wash behind the ears.

Marshall Cesena
Rahsburg, Pa.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 in 1

White Shoe Dressing

WHITE LIQUID WHITE CAKE

FOR MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

THE F. F. DALLEY CORPORATION, LIMITED, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Lost:—Red Brindle cow with white spotted face. Hair from right front foot worn off from hobbling. Strayed from Stuckey's farm at Wolfburg last Friday. Write or phone

Power of the Buzzard.
The power of the buzzard to sail through the air for long periods with little or no apparent movement of the wings is due to its expanse of the wing surface. Birds with smaller wing surface make up for this by rapidity of the motion of the wings.

Wanted, For Sale, Rent, Etc.,

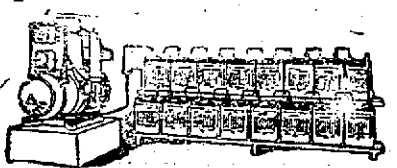
RATES:—One cent per word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 15 cents.

Men Wanted:—Laborers, Carpenters, Helpers, Mechanic Helpers, Firemen, Trackmen, Stock Unloaders, Coke Oven Men and other help. Good wages at steady employment. Apply to Colonial Iron Co., Riddlesburg, Pa. April 28, 11.

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Now is the time to install a **DELCO-LIGHTING SYSTEM** before the long winter evenings. Makes the farm a better and more desirable place to live and to work.



E. F. OVER, Dealer
Bedford, Pa.

AUDITORS' NOTICE

Estate of Levi Smith, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

In the Orphans Court of Bedford County.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford County to construe the will and pass upon disputed claims and make distribution of the funds in the hands of Mrs. Delilah S. Alsip, executrix of the last will and testament of Levi Smith, late of Bedford Borough, deceased, to and among those entitled to receive the same, will sit for the purposes of his appointment at the Library Room in the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the 16 day of October, 1918 at 10:00 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified to appear and present the same, or otherwise be forever debarred from participating in the funds of this estate.

E. M. Pennell, Auditor.
Sept. 20, 31.

Hard Luck

The day of hard luck comes to us all.

Then is when some ready cash is the true "friend in need".

The way to have it is to store it up by depositing every week or month a part of your earnings or savings.

Hartley Banking Co.

BEDFORD, PA.

Where You Feel at Home.

Shrines to Foxes.

There are numberless shrines in Japan dedicated to foxes. The odger is another animal feared by the superstitious Japanese mind. It is believed to have power to annoy people, and to be able to turn into a priest at will. The crying of weasels and the baying of dogs are considered evil omens, and such insignificant happenings send shudder through the believers.

Few Words Needed.

It is declared by a philologist that nine words do one-fourth of our verbal work and 43 one-half. The nine most useful words are: And, he, have, it, of, the, to, will, you. The 34 more that with these nine do half our literary work are: About, all, as, at, can, come, day, dear, for, go, hear, her, if, in, me, much, not, on, one, say, she, so, that, there, they, this, too, time, we, with, write, your.

Tilling the Soil.

No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must begin, and not at the top. Nor should we permit our grievances to overshadow our opportunity.—Booker T. Washington.

Bonds Buy Food For Soldiers. Buy Liberty Bonds.

Buy Your Bonds Now.

Keep the Home Fires Burning

It's on their lips as they are leaving us---

But it's in their hearts through the long nights of waiting and the weary days of "over there."

Make **YOUR SUBSCRIPTION** to the Liberty Loan today.

It will help show the boys that we are keeping the home fires burning, and burning brightly, for them.

First National Bank
Bedford, Pa.

WANTED:—Sales Man or Lady to take up an established Tea and Coffee route at Bedford and vicinity. A good proposition to the right party. Address at once

Grand Union Tea Co.
11—N.—Mechanic St.
Cumberland Md.

Oct. 11, 31*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE
Estate of Elza McElfish, late of Southampton township Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Russell C. McElfish
Palmer D. McElfish
Executors
Chaneyville, Pa.

B. F. Madofo, Attorney
Oct. 11, 6t



Fire often causes

MORE losses by WATER—but FIRE INSURANCE protects against both. Have us insure **YOUR** property in our strong

J. ROY CESSNA

For binder twine and woven wire fence Metzgers have some in stock and can offer it at the old price. Call at once.

(Continued from First Page)
pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci and by other germs with long names.

No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from sneezing or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the side walk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others.

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

It is important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will at the same time keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache he should be given water to drink a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicines should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called "safe sure and harmless" remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient.

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain.

How Can One Guard Against Influenza?

In guarding against disease of all kinds it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work play and rest by keeping the body well clothed and by eating sufficient whole some and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible especially in times like present to avoid such overcrowding people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows can not be over emphasized.

Where crowding is unavoidable as in street cars care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

It is especially important to be aware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible keep homes offices and work shops well aired spend some time out of doors each day walk to work if at all practicable—in short make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"Cover up each cough and sneeze, If you don't you'll spread disease."

Changes in Modern Faces.

The tendency of the modern face, according to Prof. James Keith, lecturer on anthropology at the Royal Institute, London, England is to become narrower and more prominent nose, prominent above the eyes are disappearing and the brow is becoming smooth and of an even contour. These changes in the human face, declared the scientist, are due to changes in methods of mastication from the earlier days of the human race.

FYAN

Husking corn picking apples is the employment of our farmers at present.

On last Friday evening while Erie Miller was returning home from Cairnbrook his horses become scared at something unknown to Mr. Miller and bolted down the mountain road. Mr. Miller succeeded in jumping off his horse spraining his ankle. The wagon overturned breaking it to pieces and the harness are torn in threads. Fortunately the horses escaped injury.

Ross Weyant youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Weyant and Miss Nelle Bence skipped to New Paris on Tuesday afternoon and were made man and wife by the Rev. John Winwood. The serenading band turned up in the evening but were obliged to go home without rendering any music as the groom became very sick on reaching New Paris and is still in bed at this writing. They have the best wishes of their many friends for a happy and joyous life over the matrimonial sea.

David Hillegas and wife Sundayed at the George Imgrund home.

Joe Martin was in Jerusalem Valley recently buying up a car load of horses.

Peter McCreary was at Cairnbrook Tuesday on business.

J. C. Bence spent Sunday night in Johnstown.

EVERETT
ROUTE FOUR

Floy Akers spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks.

William Williams and family, Claude Williams and family and Ruth erford Williams and family all of Everett spent Sunday in Mattie.

Sadie May who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Jasper Smith returned home on Sunday.

Ada Shaw spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Eckman near Chapman's Run.

Mrs. George Andrews was a visitor at the home of J. E. Williams on Tuesday.

Paul Boor was a Sunday caller at Hixon Akers.

The many friends of Charley Chamberlain are glad to hear that he is improving and expects to return home from the hospital this week.

Among those who visited Mr. and Mrs. Elwin Meakle on Sunday were: Paul and Glen Koontz, Walter Meakle, Elea Clark, Raymond Bottomfield, Lena, Lottia and Nellie Williams and Florence Garlick.

Blanche Garlick is spending some time in Bedford.

Mrs. J. E. Williams visited her sister Mrs. Ross Brown of Bedford, recently.

Clyde Meakle was a caller at Frank Shaw's on Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. George Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Smith and children, spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Mrs. May near Robinsonville.

Samuel Layton spent Sunday at the home of his brother, Harry Layton. Mrs. Nathan Trail, who was injured when the horse she was driving became unmanageable is not improving very rapidly.

Harvey and Samuel Sollenberger, Daniel Koontz and Frank Smith assisted Elwin Meakle to cut corn on Friday afternoon.

BEDFORD
Route Five.

Harry Fetter of Des Moines Iowa who was acclimated here by the death of his mother is spending a few days with his brothers and sisters.

Apples are plentiful in this section but as yet the buyers are scarce.

Lawrence Imlers sawmill was recently placed on the tract of timber owned by Walter Crawford, formerly the Frank Colvin land.

Mr. Jacobs of Altoona was a visitor at the home of William W. Phillips one day last week.

Several of our people attended the funeral of Mrs. Eliza Helsel at Pleasant Hill last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Snavely of Osterburg spent Monday at D. O. Snavely's.

THE WILSON

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gilchrist and two daughters Kathryn and Marie and Mrs. Shannon Mortimore and Mrs. Veina and Miss Mary Little all of Bedford called on Mrs. Amick and family Monday evening.

Mrs. Frank Mahnspeaker of Bedford visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Foreman Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ritchey spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ritchey and family of Yellow Creek.

Mr. Stanton Amick, of Bedford visited Mrs. M. J. Amick and family on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Foreman and daughter Miriam made a trip to Cumberland Tuesday.

Mrs. S. S. Bakr received word last evening that her son, Elwin Reighard of Ellerslie, Md. is seriously ill with influenza.

POINT

The 12th district Sunday School Convention was held in the church of the Brethren at Point on Saturday October 5th 118, which includes all the Sunday Schools of Napier Township, Schellsburg and New Paris boroughs. Morning services: addresses were made by Irvin Banet, Sylvete Smith and Samuel McIlwain, on "How to Increase the attendance in our Sabbath Schools." Afternoon services: Addresses were made by Rev. Scheller of Quaker City, O, the "Demand of the 20th Century Sunday Schools" which was very ably explained. Next topic was "How to arouse enthusiasm in our Sunday Schools" by C. W. Blackburn, Rev. Scheller, Rev. Fyock and Samuel McIlwain, which was enjoyed by all present. Evening session: Address by Rev. Yoder of Roaring Springs. Mr. Troutman of Saxton gave an illustrated address on "Leads in the Sabbath School" Collections for all services \$9.20. All services were well attended and all had a royal good time.

The remains of John A. Cable son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cable arrived at Fishertown station on Tuesday morning and was brought to the residence of his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cable of Point Pa. The deceased was burned in a Garage on Sept. 16, from which injuries he died Sept. 23. He was 33 years old. He was a young man that made friends where ever he went. He taught school for several terms, but had to stop teaching on account of poor health. He learned the machinist trade and was employed in the Cadillac Auto factory in Detroit Michigan, where he worked for several years. He was then sent to the Cadillac shops in Pittsburgh. From there he was sent to California and a few months later he was sent to Seattle where he met his death. The burial took place from his home on Thursday Oct. 3rd Conducted by Rev. Weaver, assisted by Rev. Jacob Snyder of Roaring Springs, in the church of the Brethren at Point. Interment in the Schellsburg cemetery. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Father and Mother, four sisters and two brothers. Those from a distance that attended the funeral were: Humphrey Miller wife and son, Jesse Miller wife and three sons and daughter, William Beneigh an wife, and son, Ed. Hinson wife and son, Mrs. Jonathan Cable, Mrs. Lee Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cable, Misses: Navina and Jemima Cable of Johnstown, Mr. and Mrs. Eliza Cable of Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, Ed. Kinsey, wife and three children of Bethel Hollow. John A. Cable was a pleasant companion and was greatly respected by all that knew him.

Virgil Bowers from Altoona is home at his grandfathers sick. He is reported as very sick.

Mrs. George W. McFarlin is still in a serious condition.

C. E. Yarnell and son Ralph were callers on your correspondents family to a few hours on Saturday. He was hunting hands to work with him for the Berevin White Co. Help is very scarce in this community, both male and female.

THAT OTHER ARMY

Not only Americans but all the world is singing the praises of the Yanks. They have had a baptism of fire and have not lost the test. They have carried the fight to the enemy with a dash and dash that has been irresistible. They have annihilated the best of the German Prussian divisions set to say the advance. They have not only taken the German army and have thrown a chill of apprehension into the very heart of the German hordes. They are winning their crosses every day.

There is no other army of which Americans are so proud and ever can be that army of conquerors of liberty. They are the army of the future.

In it are the best of the world's teachers and the best of the world's fighting men. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future. They are the army of the future.

Do Dreams Come True?
By VINCENT G. PERRY
(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Marcia Hens picked up the silk gown before her and gazed at it longingly before she folded it and put it in the delivery box. Would such a gown ever be hers? Not for a long, long time, if ever—the thought caused her to sigh wistfully. Would any of her dreams ever come true? She had dreamed of so many things and had had so many "castles in the air," but none of them had come true. She wondered whether such a gown would become hers? To make sure, she removed it from the box and held it to her shoulders. She was still admiring it when a step behind her caused her to look up. It was Madame Wanda, the proprietress of the establishment.

"You will please put that gown in its box and deliver it at once, Miss Hens," Madame Wanda said icily.

"It was such a pretty gown, I could not help admiring it," Marcia apologized. She noticed the address on the box and smiled faintly. There was a long walk before her, but it would be a welcome change from the close confinement of the modiste's shop. As she was passing out, Marcia could not help glancing in the long mirror. She was shabby—she could not but admit it.

"I never saw such a frightened look on a girl's face in my life," he said to himself. "What a cad I was to think only of myself and my desire to keep my picture out of the paper, for one edition at least. I wonder what was in the box?" He secured the box and examined the contents. That troubled him more than ever. "What if this girl has been accused of theft, lost her position or been arrested?" he went on as he walked up and down the room. His servant interrupted him by announcing a caller.

Marcia entered the room, her cheeks glowing. "I have come for the dress," she began, "and I want to thank you for getting me out of jail."

He recognized her at once. "You weren't arrested?" he ejaculated.

"Yes I was; but I didn't mind a bit," she answered. "It was just a little adventure, and an adventure is a rare thing in the life of a seamstress."

After he had offered a score of apologies and explained the reason for his unseemly action, he handed Marcia the box.

"You have opened it," she said. "Isn't this a delightful gown?"

"I haven't seen much of it," he confessed.

She took it out and held it up for his inspection. "My, I adore it," she said, "and I'd love to be the woman who owns it. I was pretending that I was when you took it yesterday. Maybe I will be able to afford one some day, for I finish my night course at the business college this month. Stenographers make good wages, don't they?"

After she had gone, Charles Mason sat back in his chair and laughed softly. What a trusting sweet little girl she was, he thought. His life had been such a busy one, he had spent so much time making a success and reaching the place that he had attained that he had never thought of marrying before, but now as he sat there a desire grew in his heart for some one to share his honors with him. Wouldn't the girl that had just left him make just the kind of wife a busy man like him needed—some one with a sweet smile and a trusting heart?

A week later an official-looking letter came to Marcia. She opened it eagerly.

"I've got a position as secretary in the mayor's office," she announced excitedly to the other girls. "No more hard times for me."

When she was leaving at the end of the week Madame Wanda presented her with a beautiful gown.

"It is a present from the mayor to repay you for the inconvenience he put you to," Madame Wanda explained.

"It is just like the one I liked so much," she explained. "Isn't it wonderful to have a mayor for a friend, even though I had to be arrested to find him? My dreams all seem to be coming true at once."

Hard and Soft Water.

The difference between hard and soft water consists in that hard water contains certain salts that are not contained in all or in very small quantities in soft water. These are almost always calcium or magnesium salts, extracted from the earth through which the water has passed. It is therefore, easy to understand why they are not contained in rain water, which is formed by the aqueous vapor more or less contained in the air.

When soap is employed with hard water there is produced a chemical transformation in which the soap is changed into a substance that does not dissolve in water, while soap used with soft water produces a substance that dissolves in water and gives an excellent lather, and is, therefore, good to wash with. Hard water can be distinguished from soft water by an examination with a soap solution.

An Instance.

"The language of flowers is very eloquent."

"Especially when the sentiment of love is conveyed by a pair of pressed two lips."

for the mayor to appear. How foolish she had been not to have realized it before!

What if the mayor had been looking from a window and seen the man snatch the box from under her arm? Wouldn't it be splendid to have him come to her rescue and tell Madame Wanda and the policemen that the story she had told them was true? The slight prospect of such an unlikely thing comforted her. At every new arrival in the corridor she looked up to see if it were he. When evening came, and he had not appeared her spirits still kept up. She was just dozing off to sleep when she heard Madame Wanda's voice. There was a man's voice, too. As they drew near her cell, her heart beat rapidly. Had the mayor come? But it was not the mayor. It was just the night sergeant, who unlocked the door and told her she was free.

"It is in the paper," Madame Wanda started to explain. "The man who snatched your parcel was none other than the mayor, trying to hide his face from the eager camera men. Here is the picture of it."

Marcia grabbed the paper from her hands and looked at the picture on the front page. "Mayor Eludes Camera Men" was the heading. There he was, just getting into the automobile with the box hiding his face, and there she was standing on the sidewalk with a look on her face that reminded her of the picture of it.

"I knew the mayor would save me," Marcia cried joyfully. Madame Wanda looked at her wonderingly, and the sergeant chuckled.

That evening found Mayor Charles Mason in his own apartment for the first evening in weeks. The paper before him was causing him a great deal of unrest.

"I never saw such a frightened look on a girl's face in my life," he said to himself. "What a cad I was to think only of myself and my desire to keep my picture out of the paper, for one edition at least. I wonder what was in the box?" He secured the box and examined the contents. That troubled him more than ever. "What if this girl has been accused of theft, lost her position or been arrested?" he went on as he walked up and down the room. His servant interrupted him by announcing a caller.

Marcia entered the room, her cheeks glowing. "I have come for the dress," she began, "and I want to thank you for getting me out of jail."

He recognized her at once. "You weren't arrested?" he ejaculated.

"Yes I was; but I didn't mind a bit," she answered. "It was just a little adventure, and an adventure is a rare thing in the life of a seamstress."

After he had offered a score of apologies and explained the reason for his unseemly action, he handed Marcia the box.

"You have opened it," she said. "Isn't this a delightful gown?"

"I haven't seen much of it," he confessed.

She took it out and held it up for his inspection. "My, I adore it," she said, "and I'd love to be the woman who owns it. I was pretending that I was when you took it yesterday. Maybe I will be able to afford one some day, for I finish my night course at the business college this month. Stenographers make good wages, don't they?"

After she had gone, Charles Mason sat back in his chair and laughed softly. What a trusting sweet little girl she was, he thought. His life had been such a busy one, he had spent so much time making a success and reaching the place that he had attained that he had never thought of marrying before, but now as he sat there a desire grew in his heart for some one to share his honors with him. Wouldn't the girl that had just left him make just the kind of wife a busy man like him needed—some one with a sweet smile and a trusting heart?

A week later an official-looking letter came to Marcia. She opened it eagerly.

"I've got a position as secretary in the mayor's office," she announced excitedly to the other girls. "No more hard times for me."

When she was leaving at the end of the week Madame Wanda presented her with a beautiful gown.

"It is a present from the mayor to repay you for the inconvenience he put you to," Madame Wanda explained.

"It is just like the one I liked so much," she explained. "Isn't it wonderful to have a mayor for a friend, even though I had to be arrested to find him? My dreams all seem to be coming true at once."

Hard and Soft Water.

The difference between hard and soft water consists in that hard water contains certain salts that are not contained in all or in very small quantities in soft water. These are almost always calcium or magnesium salts, extracted from the earth through which the water has passed. It is therefore, easy to understand why they are not contained in rain water, which is formed by the aqueous vapor more or less contained in the air.

When soap is employed with hard water there is produced a chemical transformation in which the soap is changed into a substance that does not dissolve in water, while soap used with soft water produces a substance that dissolves in water and gives an excellent lather, and is, therefore, good to wash with. Hard water can be distinguished from soft water by an examination with a soap solution.

An Instance.

"The language of flowers is very eloquent."

"Especially when the sentiment of love is conveyed by a pair of pressed two lips."

THE LIBERTY LOAN POSTERS.

Ten million posters and display cards in eleven designs will be used by the Treasury Department in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. All of the designs were donated by

The brutality and atrocity with which the Germans wage war are vividly portrayed in most of the posters, and the duty and vital importance of protecting our country and our women and children from such an enemy, and of rescuing the world and humanity from its curse are emphasized with all the appeal

One of the posters by Strothmann is the menacing face of a German soldier with a bloody bayonet, the ruins of a cathedral and the smoke of wanton conflagration appear in the picture. A poster, by Norton shows a pair of bloody German military boots with the injunction: Keep These Off of the United States. There is a strong appeal in the picture by Everett, of a mother

There are no better Cold Tablets
THAN OUR OWN
They Cure
Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents
Ed. D. Heckerman
The Druggist
Bedford, Pa.

Dr. A. C. WOLF,
BEDFORD, PA.
Diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT

My Glasses are guaranteed for 4 years from \$3 to \$7, and guaranteed for a life time from \$8 to \$15. Any time it is necessary I will examine the eyes and change the lenses, free of charge.

FALL & WINTER GARMENTS
Cleaned or Dyed and Refinished

By our methods have a wholesome newness, and lend a satisfaction in renewed service that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Footer's methods are always a-foot and best.

We have special facilities for cleaning or dyeing FURS of all kinds.

FOOTER'S DYE WORKS
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND
The Plez-U Shop, **POWELL & BAIN, Agents.**

Dr. F. P. STEHLEY and SON
Leading Dentists in Cumberland
LOCATED
at No. 100 Baltimore Street over
McCrorry's 10-Cent Store
P. O. Box 367
Cumberland, Md.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
SCHELLBURG, PENNA.

The small bank with the big backing

3% Compound Interest paid **3%**
on time deposits

You can open a Savings or Checking account with us with \$1.00.

Your Patronage is Invited.

Large enough to serve you
Strong enough to protect you

NOTICE OF INQUISITION ON REAL ESTATE.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford County, Sept. 23, 1918.

Edward Wolfhope

vs.

Mary Whitman, Rose Fickes, Angie Kane, Celia Dull, Susan Seifert, Altha Suttmiller, David Wolfhope, Stephen Wolfhope and William Wolfhope.

In the Court of
Common Pleas, No. 1,
April Term 1918.

Take notice, that by virtue of the above writ of partition to me directed, an inquisition will be held upon the premises therein described, on Friday, Nov. 8, 1918 at 10.00 o'clock A. M. to ascertain and inquire, among other things, whether the said premises can be parted or divided without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, otherwise to value and appraise the same, when and where you may attend, if you see proper.
Simon H. Sell, Attorney.
Sept. 27, 6t.

Andrew Dodson, Sheriff.

Origin of Tea Drinking.

Tea drinking seems to have originated in China. The Chinese, according to Prof. King, has a history of Forty Centuries, and it is just as a sanitary measure, having found that boiling their water saved them from typhoid and other diseases. Tea leaves to make the cooled water palatable. Dr. R. A. Gortner of the University of Minnesota, writing in Science, believes that this is not an exact description of what happened, but that the discovery of the efficacy of tea as a typhoid preventive came after its general adoption in China as a pleasing drink.

Wrong Use of Brains.

"All some folks do wif deir brains," said Uncle Eben, "is to make believe dey's thinkin' when dey's only jes' loafin'."

Made Him Devout Christian.
Gen. Lee Wallace said that before writing "The Hur" he had no fixed religious convictions, but as the story grew and the forest figure assumed reality his whole life was affected by it. When the work was completed he found himself a Christian for the first time in his life.

"In my entire life I never came across a man so completely devoted to his work as the author of 'The Hur'."—Bacon.

Daily Thought.
Virtue is like a rich stone, best plain set.—Bacon.

DARTING, PIERCING SCIATIC PAINS

Give way before the penetrating effects of Sloan's Liniment

So do these rheumatic twinges and the lumbago of lumbago, the nerve-inflammation of neuritis, the wry neck, the joint wrench, the ligament sprain, the muscle strain, and the throbbing bruise.

The ease of applying, the quickness of relief, the positive results, the cleanliness, and the economy of Sloan's Liniment make it universally preferred.

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain

Unsightly pimples and blemishes on the face are sure signs that the skin and blood need the purifying and strengthening action of

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World Sold everywhere. In Boxes, 10c., 25c.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Administratrix, c. t. a., of Ezekiah E. May, late of Harrison Twp. deceased, by virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, will expose to public sale at the mansion house of decedent, at Sulphur Springs on Friday, October 25th, 1918, at 1:30 P. M. all the following described real estate:

No. 1. A certain tract containing 50 acres, more or less, lying east of the public road from Sulphur Springs Station through the Sulphur Springs Gap, adjoining lands of Wingard May, M. S. Colvin, Albert May and Martha May. This tract is covered with fine young timber.

No. 2. A certain tract containing 200 acres, more or less lying between the top of Summer Ridge and the top of Buffalo Mountain, adjoining lands of Arnold & Miller, John H. Rudy and Martha May. This tract is also covered with fine young timber and a portion is good farm land.

No. 3. A certain tract containing 25 acres, more or less, adjoining the Sulphur Springs tract, Watson Diehl, public road and other lands of decedent.

No. 4. A certain tract containing 90 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Watson Diehl, Uriah May, S. B. Brown's heirs, Arnold & Miller and the top of Summer Ridge. This tract is good farm land.

No. 5. A certain tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John H. Rudy, Martha May, William H. Carpenter, Daniel Polong and George W. Horn. This tract is covered with young timber and large quantities of ganister rock.

Terms of sale 1% per cent of bid at time property is struck off. Balance in cash upon confirmation of sale and delivery of the deed.

Martha May,
Administratrix, c. t. a.
B. F. Madore, Attorney.
Oct 4, 3t.

FOR SALE:—Small farm of 55 acres, good orchard, fair buildings (small tract of timber, 8 miles from Everett. Terms to suit purchaser.

Write or Call on
Ira Cooper,
Everett, Pa.
Sept. 27, 4 ti.*

FOR SALE:—Two GOOD automobiles, in first class condition. An OVERLAND Four Cylinder Five Passenger, 1917. Model A MONITOR 5 passenger Six Cylinder 7—W Red Seal Continental Motor, Five Passenger, 1917 Model.

G. E. McMillen,
New Paris, Pa.
Sept. 27, 5t.

FRICK CO. Waynesboro, Pa. for Engines, Threshers, Sawmills Tractors. Write for Catalogue. New 2e built and Second Hand Machinery. Special attention given to repairs.

H. F. Price Agent,
Bedford, Pa.
Sept. 27, 1 mo.*

Terms of Governors.
There is no approach to uniformity in the terms of the governors of different states of the Union. The governors of two states are elected for one year; those of twenty-one states for two years; the governor of New Jersey for three years, and those of twenty-four states for four years.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

In the estate of William H. Diehl, late of the Township of Colerain, County of Bedford deceased.

The undersigned Auditor duly appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford County to rule on disputed claims and to determine the heirs who are entitled to receive the balance in the hands of Grover C. Diehl, Administrator of the estate of William H. Diehl, deceased, will sit at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, Pa. on Friday the 11th day of October at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of his appointment when and where all persons interested may appear and will be heard.

Alvin L. Little,
Auditor.
D. C. Reiley, Esq.
Attorney.

BARRELS! BARRELS!
Good Clean Whiskey barrels for cider.

Moses Lippel,
Care of Grand Central Hotel,
Bedford, Pa.
Sept. 13, t. f.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned Administrator of the estate of Grace V. Suter late of Mann's Choice, Borough, deceased will offer at public sale on the premises in Mann's Choice Borough on Saturday Sept. 28, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M. a certain house and lot described as follows: ...Fronting 60 feet on Railroad street and extending back an equal width 200 feet from alley, and having erected there on a two story weather boarded dwelling house, stable and other out buildings.

Terms of sale Cash.
F. M. Suter,
Administrator.
Alvin L. Little,—Attorney.
IN the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

The undersigned appointed auditor to construe the will of Elza Leasure, late of Monroe Township, deceased, and to make full and complete distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of Baltzer Snyder, executor of the last will, &c., of said Elza Leasure, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment on Wednesday, the 16th day of October, 1918, at 10 A. M., at the Court House in Bedford, when and where are persons interested in said estate must appear or be forever debarred from any share in said estate.

B. F. Madore,
Auditor.
Emory D. Claar, Esq.,
Attorney

FOR SALE:—Two sorrel blooded horses. One 7 years old and one 10. Apply to

H. F. Starnes,
Bedford, Pa.
The McNeess Agent.
Sept. 20 3t*

WANTED:—Two men and two women to pick apples at once. Good wages paid. Address or phone

Kie E. Brown,

Curious Wooden Clock.
Seattle, Wash., has a curious wooden clock, three and a half feet in diameter, with a minute hand over four feet long. The case is not guaranteed, but it is supposed to be over 225 years old and is expected to last for some years to come. The works are placed in a section of Douglas fir log, one end of which is ornamented with the face of a man.

Strange Bequest.
A strange bequest was made by a retired soap manufacturer recently. He left the sum of a little more than eleven hundred dollars, to found a home for "homeless cats and dogs," but stipulated that the money is not to be touched until the year 2163, by when the donor estimates it will have increased to two hundred million dollars.

Detecting Malingerers.
The discovery of a Dutch physician that sudden sounds may cause the pupil of the eye to dilate momentarily is suggested as a novel method of detecting malingerers claiming to be totally deaf. Placed in a strong light, the subject is told to look at some distant object and, as the examiner's assistant calls off in a loud voice a number of well separated words—such as "Attention!" and "Forward march!"—the effect on the pupils can be clearly seen.

Thackeray Always Late.
An external stimulus sometimes is necessary to bring a writer's deus to his aid. It was the custom with Thackeray to go to bed at a certain hour and to get up at a certain hour. He was frequently delayed with his pen, and to overcome this he would go to the door and look out into the street. If he saw a light, he would go back to bed. If he saw no light, he would get up and write.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 13

ABRAM'S GENEROUS TREATMENT OF LOT.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 13:1-11; 14:1-16.
GOLDEN TEXT—A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity—Proverbs 17:17.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Romans 9:12-21.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Genesis 12:10-14; 24; 18:16-33; 19:2.

I. Abram and Lot Return From Egypt (vv. 1-4).

Abram went into Egypt because of a famine. No doubt the famine was sent in judgment for the sins of the people, but also for Abram's sake. He needed the grace of his heart developed. He needed to be taught the weakness of his own heart, and the faithfulness of God. The child of God is not promised exemption from trials, but grace sufficient to endure them. Abram failed. In the midst of his trials he went off to Egypt without God's direction, where he got into trouble. To take one's own way always brings him into trouble. His expedient to save his life was unworthy of Abram. He lied, and a lie is never justifiable. It is much better to die than to lie. Abram, by prevarication deceived the king, but as soon as the truth was known he was thrust out. Though Abram had strayed from the path, way of faith, he had the good sense to go "unto the place where his tent had been in the beginning, where the altar was." This showed that he was willing to confess his mistake, and begin life over again. This Egypt experience was a loss spiritually to Abram, though he became rich there. Increase of riches is no sign that a man is in fellowship with God.

II. Abram and Lot Separate (vv. 5-11).

The goods of both Abram and Lot greatly increased. When they attempted to settle down, trouble arose between their herdsmen. This is the first record of trouble between relatives over financial matters. Riches often interfere with friendship. They kindle jealousy and strife between men. They engender greed and selfishness in men. Many times members of the same family are estranged from each other through strife for wealth. For the chosen of God thus to quarrel is utterly folly and criminal, especially when the enemy of the Lord's people looks on. "The Canaanite and the Perizzite dwell then in the land" (v. 7). It is bad enough for God's children to quarrel, but to do so in the presence of the world which delights therein is greatly to sin. Abram's behavior is a fine example of the art of living together peaceably. The disgraceful situation was relieved by a generous proposition from Abram. Lot was allowed his choice. Separation is sometimes necessary. Though he owed all to Abram, his selfish heart caused him to grasp for the best. Lot's action shows that his stay in Egypt was ruinous to him. Perhaps he chose the plains of the Jordan because of their resemblance to Egypt. One cannot go into Egypt without being affected by it. This was a fatal choice for Lot. The motive actuating him was worldly advantage. Though he for awhile prospered, it was an expensive undertaking for him. Lot with all his goods was taken away when the confederate kings came against Sodom. He is an example of one saved so as by fire (I Cor. 3:11-15). He set his affections upon earthly things, and the time came when he had to separate from them. The world and its lusts pass away, but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever (I John 2:15-17). Lot was not wholly corrupt; he was a man who allowed the world to get the better of him. Once his money and his family were in Sodom he simply endured the wickedness, longing to escape from it (II Peter 2:6-8).

III. Abram Delivers Lot (Genesis 14:1-16).

Though Lot's trouble was the result of his selfish choice, Abram's magnanimity of soul expressed itself, taking up arms to deliver him from the oppressor. This was because Abram was a man of faith. Faith trusts God and fights for the right.

While Lot suffered from his evil choice, Abram was greatly prospered. He grew rich in temporal things, while at the same time he was rich toward God. It was much better to have God and a poor piece of land, than a rich piece of land without God. When Lot was involved in the ruin of his sad choice Abram had the power to deliver him. Abram's whole life shows that those who make obedience to God first get the needed worldly gain (I Kings 3:5-13; Matthew 6:33).

Scripture Penetrates.

So far as I have observed God's dealings with my soul, the light of preachers sometimes entertained me, but it was Scripture expressions that did penetrate my mind, and a way peculiar to themselves.—John Brown Haddington.

Blest Are They.
Blest are they who, lost, undone,
Rest by faith in God's own Son,
Blest who take by precious blood
Refuge in the eternal God.
They by truth are thus set free,
Rock of Ages, hid in Thee.

FOR SALE

A good farm in Hopewell Township, containing 176 acres, 100 acres cleared, balance well timbered, good buildings, slate roofs. Bank Barn, 80 x 45. Large Silo, good soft water. Tenant House with six rooms. 1 1/2 miles from Cypher Station. Very convenient to church and school.

TATE & CESSNA

Real Estate Agents
Room Seven, Ridenour Bldg.
BEDFORD, PENNA.

S. E. Blackburn

'Practical Surveyor'
New Paris,
Pa.

Piles Relieved

Also Rheuma, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Old Sores and Carbuncles.

Under the influence of San Cura Ointment surprising improvement is made so quickly that it seems almost miraculous.

Stubborn cases of piles like those of Rev. W. F. Gilbert of Titusville, Pa., vanish before the marvelous antiseptic Ointment. Mr. Gilbert writes: "For twenty years I suffered with bleeding and itching piles; at times I was confined to the house for more than a month. Two years ago I began using San Cura Ointment and one 50c jar made a firm and permanent cure. I have not been troubled since."

San Cura Ointment is guaranteed by Ed. D. Heckerman, who is the agent in Bedford, to help any of the above named diseases or money back. It relieves pain from burns, cuts and bruises, draws out the poison and often heals in a short time. 30c, 60c and \$1.20 a jar at Ed. D. Heckerman's.

GOOD BABY SOAP

San Cura Soap is a healing and antiseptic soap; just the soothing kind that baby needs. It frees the pores from impurities and prevents rashes and other skin diseases. Fine for anyone's skin; banishes blackheads and pimples, clears the complexion. 25c a cake at Ed. D. Heckerman's.

Automatic "Movies."

In a commercial moving picture apparatus the scenes are made visible by daylight as well as at night, and the exhibition is automatically repeated for any period desired. A miniature theater, forming one part of the outfit, is suitable for a show window or other favorable place for display. The other part, the moving picture machine, will operate on either direct or alternate current, and after the succession of pictures has been projected the motion is reversed without attention, and the reel is rewound for a repetition of the display.

Gotham.

The original Gotham was an old parish and village in Nottinghamshire, England, the inhabitants of which are reputed to have shown their wisdom by playing the fool in order to dissuade King John from passing through their town, and thus save them the expense of maintaining and entertaining him. The city of New York was first called Gotham by Washington Irving ("Salamagundi," 1807), in allusion to the pretensions to wisdom of its inhabitants.

A Sane Outlook.

Exaggerated outpourings of our physical ills and troubles tend most certainly to their verification. Our minds respond to salacious scandal (if we allow it to be retailed to us) until we also are vitiated. Exaggerating the faults or the merits of children give them an unduly distorted idea of their importance. The reading of sensational fiction unfits us for a proper appreciation of standard literature; and exaggeration of architecture and house furnishings places us unmistakably in the ranks of the newly arrived.

Barrel the Only Rolling Container.

A barrel can be rolled. This is its greatest merit. Every other shape of container which weighs over 100 pounds when filled must be lifted bodily and carried on a hand truck or by hoisting machinery. One man can unload a carload of sugar—200 barrels of it—in less than an hour.

When It Starts.

"Not always, but it always starts the beginnings of mental and moral iniquity are in the home. Educate parents to the supreme importance of home training of children and the problems of vice, crime and poverty will be far on the way to solution."

Japanese Superstition.

The Japanese have many curious superstitions about animals, the chief among which is their belief in the supernatural power of foxes.

HOGWALLOW NEWS

DUNK BOTTS, Regular Correspondent.

Some Where, Oct. 1918

Phillips Boy got an ency. Phil Moseby was traveling in the elopement for ten day's free trial last week and is afraid he'll have to ask for an extension of time, as he's only got it examined as far as B.

Having found a good-looking watch fob on a Coaldale street Wednesday Reuben Thomas came home from there in the evening wearing a new suit with a vest to it.

More originality should be used in obituaries. What is going to become of a person when he dies, anyway, now since even the county papers have begun to charge so much a line for all obituaries.

Sile Wilkins says it is a family custom at his house to ask a visitor back, whether or not you really give a whoop if you don't see him any more.

Some old-timers still carry nails and strings in their pants' pockets and wear stiffbosomed Sunday shirts with buttonhole flaps sticking out at the waist-line. We saw one of them leading singing with a tuning fork at the Graceville church this summer.

Nim Shipley says this is a fine old world when you are feeling good and a devil of a place when you are feeling the other way.

There is a movement on foot to improve the roads washed out by the heavy rains this summer, but on account of the scarcity of labor the work may have to be delayed. Bedford has improved the west end of Pitt Street and has gotten it in fine shape. We are not sure that flush of labor improves conditions. The street has been terrible for years.

A meeting for the purpose of making efforts to organize a brass band was held over the lock-up Friday night. If each one who helped hold it has his own way, there'll be eleven base drummers.

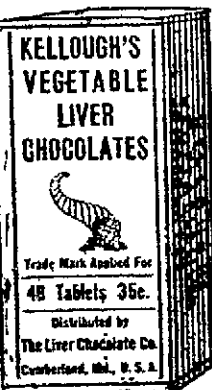
A man's feet may be some distance from his head, still as soon as his toes get pinched, or his corns begin to revolt at the dampness of the weather, that man's mind is directed toward his feet immediately.

W. J. Bryon, of Saxton has accepted the agency for a patent watch which he is showing to the eager public. The watch has the words "Day" and "Night" stamped on its face, and that section of the dial traversed by the hour hand during the night is dark, while that of the day is light. By using this watch a person will not have to look out of doors to tell when it is getting dark.

The influendways has hit Hogwallow but has failed in its attack. Miss Fussy Allsop, the tenderest of our residents, surrendered only a few harp sneezes to the onslaught.

Will Dodson's barber shop at Clearville has been closed ever since Monday noon, when he accidentally mislaid his razor some place.

It is the man with the industrious mind that makes money; not the gymnastic laborer.



KELLOUGH'S Vegetable Liver Chocolates

INFLUENZA.

Influenza is an epidemic disease with cold in the head, pains over the body, fever and other uncomfortable symptoms.

TREATMENT

As a preventive, the nostrils should be sprayed four or five times a day with Dobell's solution. Keep the bowels well regulated with a vegetable laxative.

KELLOUGH'S VEGETABLE LIVER CHOCOLATES are highly recommended, being purely vegetable will not gripe or nauseate, and are endorsed as an excellent and harmless laxative.

Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS OR SENT ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

Would Connect Chicago With New York

The Type Used in One Year to Publish Endorsements of Doan's Kidney Pills

Of the many kidney remedies on the market today, none other is recommended like Doan's Kidney Pills. Fifty thousand benefited people gladly testify in the newspapers of their own towns. Forty-five hundred American newspapers publish this home proof of Doan's merit. The type used in one year to tell this wonderful story would make a solid column of metal twice as high as the world's highest mountain. Placed end to end the lines of type would reach from New York to Chicago. These miles of good words told by 50,000 tongues sound glad tidings to any Bedford sufferer who wants relief from kidney and bladder ills. Here's a Bedford case. Don't experiment. Use the remedy endorsed by people you know.

Mrs. Martha Davidson, 357 W. Pitt St., says: "I was very nervous and had severe headaches. My back ached constantly and the least bit of work tired me. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, I decided to give them a trial and got a box at Heckerman's Drug Store. In every way they acted just as represented and gave me prompt relief." OVER SIX YEARS LATER, Mrs. Davidson said: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills once in awhile since first endorsing them and they have kept me in good health." Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Trustees appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford County, Pa., to sell the real estate of John Brown, late of King Township, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises near Imber, Pa. on Friday, October 11, 1918, at one o'clock, P. M. all the real estate of said John Brown, deceased, to wit: A tract of land in King Township, containing 224 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of George Hancock, W. P. Griffith, Margaret Debaugh, C. R. Kauffman, Oliver Acker, Emanuel Claycomb, Gabriel Dively, Adam Ickes and Henry Claycomb, having thereon erected two 2-story weather-boarded houses, bank barn, hog pen and outbuildings.

Terms: 10 per cent of bid must be paid or secured on day of sale; remainder of one third in cash at confirmation of sale; one third in one year and one third in two years thereafter, with interest from date of confirmation of sale.

Thomas Brown, David Brown, Trustees.

Frank E. Colvin, Attorney. Sept 20, 21.



WAR WORK

American women nurses are installed eight miles in the rear of the fighting lines 'over there'. Right here at home many women should learn nursing to take care of the sick or, in emergencies, the wounded. You can learn a great deal by obtaining the "Medical Adviser" a book of 1,000 pages, bound in cloth, containing chapters on First Aid, Bandaging, Anatomy, Hygiene, Sex Problems, Mother and Baby. 200 prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases, profusely illustrated by wood cuts and colored plates. Ask your druggist or send 50c. to Publisher, 683 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

If a woman is nervous or has dizzy spells, suffers from awful pains at regular or irregular intervals she should turn to a tonic made up of herbs, and without alcohol, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Then, for the liver and bowels nothing is so good as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Beavertown, Pa. "I want to tell the whole world what a blessing Dr. Pierce's medicines have been to me. I had suffered for five years and doctored with several different doctors—each one doctored me for something different. At last, I was persuaded to undergo an operation for fibroid tumor at the Beavertown Hospital, but I still continued to suffer. At certain times it seemed I would nearly lose my mind. I began to take the Favorite Prescription and Pleasant Pellets and I can very truthfully say I feel better than I have for five years. I will always praise Dr. Pierce's remedies with my heart."—Mrs. W. M. Heckman, R. F. D. 2, Beavertown.

To Be of Real Worth. It is not enough to have earned our livelihood, ... the earning itself should have been serviceable to mankind.—R. L. Stevenson.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by a catarrh which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

BROWN THRASHER (Toxostoma rufum)



Length, about eleven inches. Brownish red above, heavily streaked with black below.

Range. Breeds from the Gulf States to southern Canada and west to Colorado, Wyoming and Montana; winters in the southern half of the eastern United States.

Habits and economic status. The brown thrasher is more retiring than either the mocking bird or catbird, but like them is a splendid singer. Not infrequently, indeed, its song is taken for that of its more famed cousin, the mocking bird. It is partial to thickets and gets much of its food from the ground. Its search for this is usually accompanied by much scratching and scattering of leaves; whence its common name. Its call note is a sharp sound like the smack of lips, which is useful in identifying this long-tailed, thick-ket-haunting bird, which does not much relish close scrutiny. The brown thrasher is not so fond of fruit as the catbird and mocker, but devours a much larger percentage of animal food. Beetles form one-half of the animal food, grasshoppers and crickets one-fifth, caterpillars, including cutworms, some what less than one-fifth, and bugs, spiders, and millipedes comprise most of the remainder. The brown thrasher feeds on such deleterious pests as wireworms, May beetles, rice weevils, rose beetles and beetles by its destruction of these and other insects, which constitute more than 60 per cent of its food. The thrasher much more than compensates for that portion (about one-tenth) of its diet derived from cultivated crops.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Labeled Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold wrapper. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Wanted Two Lids. Carl was fond of biscuits, especially the upper crusts of them. One morning when his mother picked up a biscuit to prepare a sandwich for him Carl caught his mother's hand affectionately and said: "Please, mamma, give me two lids."

Travels Far. It is not possible to know how far the influence of any amiable, honest-hearted, duty-doing man flows out into the world.—Dickens.



"We're getting along with less coal now"

"I counted the number of shovelfuls yesterday and I believe we'll be able to get through the winter with two or three tons less than last year."

That's what the Perfection Oil Heater is doing for over 3,000,000 homes and it will do it for you. Perfections are safe and when you use

ATLANTIC Rayolight

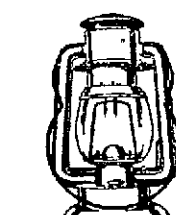
your Perfection will respond with an intense, radiant, smokeless, odorless heat the minute you strike the match.

Why Atlantic Rayolight Oil? Because it is so highly refined and purified. It gives most heat per gallon yet costs no more than ordinary kerosene.

Use it in your lamps and lanterns, too. You will get a clear, brilliant light, and without having charred wicks all the time, either.

The best time for you to buy your Perfection Oil Heater is right now. Your dealer has them—reasonably priced—\$5.65 to \$10.00.

The Atlantic Refining Company Everywhere in Pennsylvania and Delaware

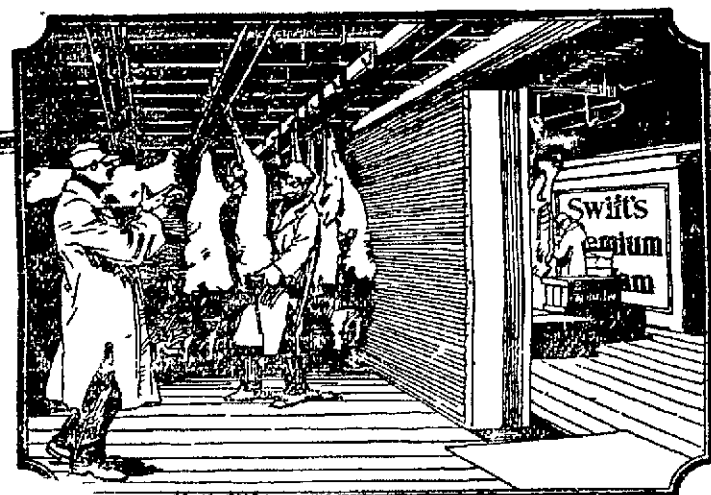


Rayo Lamps

For perfect results, always use Rayo Lamps. The ideal light for all purposes. Made of best materials. Designs for every room. Ask your dealer.

Rayo Lanterns

Your best friend on dark, stormy nights. Never blow out or jar out. Construction insures perfect oil combustion. Ask your dealer.



Ice Boxes on Wheels

Refrigerator cars for carrying meat are ice boxes traveling on wheels.

Most people in America would have to go without fresh meat, or would have to pay more for what they could get, if it were not for these traveling ice boxes.

Gustavus F. Swift, the first Swift in the packing industry, saw the need of these traveling ice boxes before others.

He asked the railroads to build them. The railroads refused. They were equipped, and preferred to haul cattle rather than dressed beef.

So Gustavus F. Swift had to make the cars himself. The first one was a box car rigged up to hold ice. Now there are 7,000 Swift refrigerator cars. Each one is as fine an ice box as you have in your home.

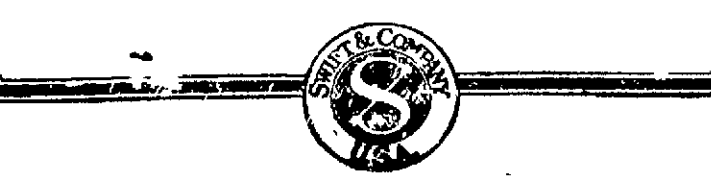
Day and night, fair weather and foul, through heat and cold, these 7,000 cars go rolling up and down the country, keeping meat just right, on its way to you.

Thus another phase of Swift & Company's activities has grown to meet a need no one else could or would supply, in way that matched Swift & Company ideas of being useful.

When you see one of these Swift & Company cars in a train, or on a siding, you will be reminded of what is being done for you as the fruit of experience and a desire to serve.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Lend the Way They Fight Buy Liberty Bonds



WRIGLEY'S

For Victory Buy Liberty Bonds

We will win this war— Nothing else really matters until we do!



The Flavor Lasts

Remove Smell of Paint.

Place a pan full of lighted charcoal in middle of room and throw over it two handfuls of juniper berries, then the windows and doors for a day and the smell will disappear.

The advantage of this is that you will not have to remove tapestry or furniture, as the smoke of the juniper berries is not injurious to them.

Crime and Dreaming.

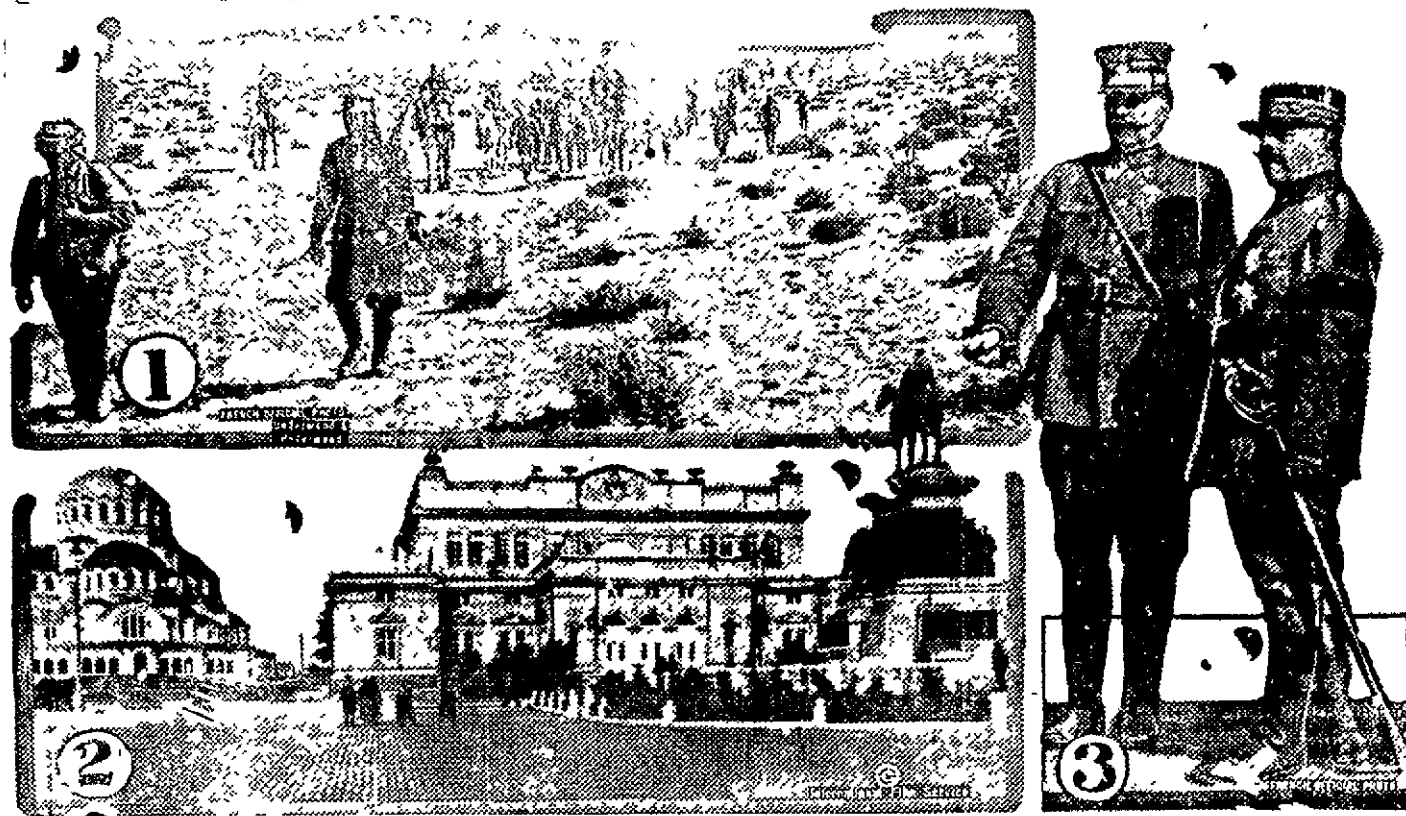
Murderers seldom dream, which is exactly contrary to the idea that a man with a crime on his mind would usually have bad nightmares. Of 125 murderers carefully watched and examined, 96 seldom or never dreamed at all. The greater the criminal the less he dreamed.

The Cusk.

The cusk is a fish of the cod family and has much the same habits and characteristics. It frequents rocky ledges in the north Atlantic, especially off the shore of Newfoundland and Scandinavia. It is more extensively used in northern Europe than in America, but it is sold in considerable quantities at the fish markets in New England.

To Be of Real Worth.

It is not enough to have earned our livelihood, ... the earning itself should have been serviceable to mankind.—R. L. Stevenson.



1.—The most important section of Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, to which the Germans are said to have sent a large force. 2.—General Franchet d'Espèrey, the French commander of the allied forces that conquered Bulgaria, and, at his right, General Joanno, commander of the Greeks in Serbia. 3.—The most important section of Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, to which the Germans are said to have sent a large force.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Kaiser's Back Wall Has Fallen and His Front Wall Is Crumbling Fast.

HINDENBURG LINE SMASHED

Bulgaria Surrenders Unconditionally and Turkey Is Wobbling—St. Quentin and Damascus Captured—Huns Preparing To Get Out of Belgium.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

The Kaiser put his back to a wall in the vain effort to check the allies on the western front, and the wall collapsed. Bulgaria surrendered, practically unconditionally; Turkey at once put out peace feelers; Austria-Hungary cried for cessation of the war, and the Ukrainians rose in revolt against the Huns.

Meanwhile the allies kept up their ceaseless hammering at the Kaiser's front wall—the Hindenburg line—and by smashing through it at many points proved it was not the impregnable system of defense that the Germans had supposed it to be. From the sea to Verdun the battle blazed day and night, and the official reports showed an almost unbroken series of victories for the allies. The Belgian army, assisted by British troops and, unexpectedly, by a French army, jumped into the fray at the beginning of the week, and taking Dixmude and the important Wytchate ridge, advanced swiftly as far as Roulers. Thereupon the Huns began making preparations that indicated complete withdrawal from Belgium. North and south of La Bassée canal they were in full flight, with the British close on their heels, and as Haig's men approached Lille the enemy began the evacuation of that city. The German commander requisitioning all means of transportation to remove his plundered Roulers, the allies gained control of the railroad to the German submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge and it was reported the foe was removing his heavy guns from the Belgian coast and that the governor general of Belgium had instructed the provincial governors to send all their archives at once to Brussels.

Amiens and Lens were abandoned by the Huns Tuesday night. In the attack on Cambrai the British, with whom an American contingent was fighting met with desperate resistance and here and there suffered a local reverse but they could not be long checked and pushed ahead with dogged determination until they had the city at their mercy. The Huns burned vast quantities of stores in their preparations for withdrawal.

Next to the south comes the St. Quentin sector, and there the French under General Debeney won a great victory, capturing the city after tremendous fighting which was fiercest in and about the St. Quentin canal. This place was one of the keystones of the Hindenburg line and its capture assumed the retirement of the Germans on a wide front. Immediately north of St. Quentin the British were engaged by enemy reserves of storming troops and the fighting was furious. But the British succeeded in breaking through the German line on the Beauver-Winnant front and created a salient that greatly helped in the capture of St. Quentin by the French.

Between the Oise at La Fère and the Aisne the French pushed on toward Laon and succeeded in passing beyond the elaborate system of waterways that comprised the chief defense of the enemy and reaching open country where the tanks could operate to advantage. North of Reims Foch's troops drove the Huns back to the Aisne and the Aisne-Marne canal, clearing the country north of the Vesle and releasing a number of towns. They also gained the entire St. Thierry massif.

In Champagne there was no marked change during the week, though both the French and the Americans continued to move forward. The Yankees were up against a hard proposition in the forest of Argonne, where the dense woods were full of machine gun nests and the fighting was almost like a battle in the dark. This style of warfare, however, seemed to suit the Americans and in broken groups they battled their way onward, passing beyond Clerges and always keeping in contact with the retreating enemy. For miles they were hampered by the scarcity of roads, the mud and the innumerable and bravely defended fortified shell craters. They captured during the week great numbers of guns and quantities of material, including three big observation balloons. On the left flank of the Americans Gouraud's Frenchmen fought their way northward with the greatest intrepidity and cut off the Germans opposing them from communication with their comrades in the Argonne forest region. If they can keep up this advance the Huns in the salient pointing towards Reims will find themselves in an awkward pocket. The Germans in this sector were falling back to the so-called Kriemhild line, and captured documents showed they intended to try to hold that line through the winter. The fact is they have no organized line of defense between it and the French border. The Americans in Champagne as well as those in the St. Quentin sector displayed gallantry and dash that have not been surpassed.

The most spectacular exploit of the week was the raid on the Austrian naval base at Durazzo. American, British and Italian warships made their way through the mine fields and completely destroyed the base and all the Austrian vessels in the harbor except a hospital ship. The only damage to the attacking force was the slight injury of a British cruiser by a torpedo.

The Bulgarians in signing the armistice submitted to every demand of the allies, which included demobilizing their army and surrendering the control of all their means of transportation, besides breaking entirely with the other central powers. They even said they were willing to attack Turkey, in conjunction with the allies. Their troops at once began withdrawing from Serbia and all their military supplies were turned over to the forces of the entente. The internal situation in Bulgaria was somewhat confused, but the claims of Berlin that King Ferdinand would remain faithful to the central alliance seemed unfounded. However, he evidently feared for his own safety, for he was reported to have taken refuge in a royal castle near Vienna. Naturally, it will be some time before the allies can reap the full benefits of the Bulgarian surrender in the way of cutting across the "corridor to Baghdad" and isolating Turkey. Meanwhile they continued the task of driving the Austrians and Germans out of Serbia. It was said a large number of German troops were sent to Sofia to try to force Bulgaria to retract her action, but these, it there, more likely are to be used in defending the communication with Constantinople. When the French, Serbians, Greeks and Italians have advanced far enough to the northward they probably will be joined by great numbers of Southern Slavs and men of other races who have long waited for the chance to revolt against Austria. The way will then be open for an attack on the dual kingdom from the south.

Though not yet officially confirmed, there were various well authenticated reports last week that Turkey had informally sought for information as to the terms on which she could make peace. Her condition is desperate, for General Allenby continued his victorious progress in Palestine and on Tuesday occupied Damascus, the Turkish base in Syria, taking more than 7,000 prisoners. With the British was a portion of the army of Arabs of the Hedjaz, now recognized by the allied governments as co-belligerents.

Necessarily all this had great effect in the Teutonic nations. The excitement in Berlin approached panic and the newspapers made no attempt to conceal the gravity of the situation. The first concrete results were the res-

ignation of Chancellor von Hertling, Vice Chancellor von Payer and Foreign Minister von Hintze, and the invitation of the Kaiser and of Emperor Charles to their people to participate in the government. Late in the week it was announced that the Kaiser had selected Prince Maximilian of Baden for the post of chancellor. He has been known as head of the Delbrueck moderates and opposed to the schemes of the pan-Germans, and it is presumed he will make great efforts to bring about a negotiated peace. That, however, is just what the allied nations are determined shall not be accomplished, and their leaders and the press already are at work to show the people that unless the war is carried on until the Hun is beaten to his knees and forced to accept a dictated peace, all their sacrifices will have been in vain. The time is ripe for the silly sentimentalists, secretly urged on by friends of Germany, to spring their pleas of pity for the defeated and of the benefits to be gained by ending the war at once by negotiation. But all this foolish and actually treasonable talk will have no effect on those who believe in justice and patriotism.

News from Russia and especially from Serbia is scanty and belated these days. The most important coming lately concerns the anti-bolshevik government set up in Omsk. Minister of War Michaelov attempted to make himself dictator by forcing the resignation of the cabinet and organizing an administrative council to succeed it. The council declared the duma dismissed, but that body refused to dissolve, released the imprisoned ministers and put Michaelov under arrest. The Czechoslovak authorities there promptly put a strong military force in the city and ended the attempted coup.

In northern Russia the allies are making progress southward from Archangel along the Dvina river, and Americans are holding the point farthest south, only forty miles from Bielsk, the bolshevik base.

A British expedition has landed in Spitzbergen and seized the German mining property and other plants there, and the immensely rich iron and coal deposits already are being developed rapidly.

The state department at Washington was informed of a big uprising of the Ukrainians against the Germans, in the course of which the Huns lost 1,500 men and were forced to evacuate two cities. This news, together with the knowledge that Roumania was about ready to re-enter the war on the side of the allies, was considered of great military importance. A large part of the population of Roumania, led by the queen, has consistently refused to recognize the treaty of Bucharest by which their country was robbed by the Huns. If they get into action again, the plight of Austria will be indeed most distressing—to Austria.

The apparent determination of the Germans to destroy utterly every city in France and Belgium that they are compelled to relinquish has given rise to a general demand that the allied governments shall warn the Huns that for every place wantonly destroyed a city or town in Germany will be laid in ruins by them later on. That is the only kind of argument the German can understand. Secretary Lansing recognized this when, in response to the threat of the Germans to treat as a murderer every American captured with a shotgun in his possession, he told them that reprisals for such action would be thorough and effective. The British air bombers, by their reprisal raids on German cities, have nearly put a stop to the air raids of the Huns on undefended places. They still attack Red Cross hospitals, and for such brutality the allies can make no reprisal in kind.

On Monday the master numbers in the new draft were drawn. President Wilson taking the first from the bowl. The classification of the men is progressing well, but the sending of those selected to the training camps may be delayed by the serious spread of the epidemic of influenza. Rigorous measures are being adopted to check the disease, with prospects of success. Considering its nature, the number of deaths is not extraordinary.

Mrs. MARY THOMPSON
Member of Red Cross Commission to Italy



HINDENBURG RESIGNS

In Heated Scene Declares Retreat On Large Scale Unavoidable.
Field Marshal von Hindenburg has resigned as chief of the German staff after a heated interview with the emperor.

The field marshal declared a retreat on a large scale was impossible to avoid.

This is according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam.

The correspondent bases his despatch on reports from the frontier.

At the outbreak of the war Hindenburg was a general in retirement. He was credited with evolving and carrying out the campaign against Russia in East Prussia, which resulted in the serious Russian defeat at Tanneberg, for which he was promoted to field marshal.

He continued the German forces on the Russian front until August 30, 1916, when he was appointed chief of the general staff in succession to General von Falkenhayn. When he became chief of the general staff General Ludendorff, who had acted as his chief of staff on the Russian front, came with him as his right-hand man, with the title of chief quartermaster general.

With his elevation to head the general staff, General Hindenburg, with Ludendorff's aid, took charge of the campaign on the western front. Following the Russian collapse early in 1917, he began preparations for the great drives in France and Belgium which have marked the recent months of the conflict.

General Hindenburg was born in Posen. He made his debut as a soldier in 1866, and almost immediately entered the war against Austria.

He commanded a company at Konigsgratz, and at the head of forty men he captured an Austrian battery. He emerged with a bullet scar on his scalp and the Order of the Red Eagle on his breast.

During the war of 1870 he was a captain and was given the iron cross for bravery at Sedan, the medal being made from captured French cannon.

During the last few months there have been various reports of a sensational nature about the field marshal. In June there were reports he had died, but it was said von Ludendorff had been made chief of staff.

A 27th despatch, September 22, reported serious difference had arisen between South German politicians and Prussian military leaders. German deserters were noted as saying a Bavarian prince had tried to shoot the field marshal, but von Hindenburg was not wounded.

The field marshal celebrated his seventy-second birthday October 2.

BULGARS OUST GERMANS

Former Allies Given a Month to Quit the Country

Bulgaria Saturday notified the powers with which she had been allied that they must quit Bulgarian territory within a month.

A Sofia despatch to the Berlin Tagblatt gives this information. Most of the Austrians have left Bulgaria and the Germans are leaving.

Berlin despatches state that German troops which have been fighting in the ranks of the Bulgarian army have been withdrawn. An official statement by German general army headquarters says:

"Our troops are marching back to ward their headquarters. They have completely met the high demands made upon them and have accomplished excellent work."

"German battalions fighting in Palestine by the side of their trusty Turkish allies have been compelled, in conjunction with the weak Turkish forces to yield to pressure of superior enemy forces, and are retreating beyond Damascus in a northerly direction."

General C. A. Doyen Dies

Brigadier-General Charles A. Doyen, commandant of the marine corps training camp at Quantico, Va., died there of influenza. General Doyen returned from France some months ago.

PRESIDENT WILL REJECT PEACE

Don't Talk 'Till It's Likely
To Answer's Answer.

PEACE STUNNED IN SENATE

Entente Certain to Refuse Armistice Is London's Belief—Expect Wilson to Take Initiative in Reply.

Although it was announced officially that there will be no reply for a day or so to Germany's peace proposal the answer will be prompt.

It will disabuse the mind of the enemy of any hope he may have of entrapping this nation into an indecisive and premature peace.

The plan of Germany, written by Prince Maximilian, and transmitted through the Swiss government, was placed in the hands of President Wilson by Dr. Frederick Oedelin, charge d'affaires at the Swiss legation.

Austria's appeal was brought to the state department by W. A. F. Ekegren, Swedish minister to the United States. The two documents will be considered in conjunction, and it is possible that replies identical will be sent to Berlin and Vienna.

That it will be a firm rejection of the proposal of the central powers is regarded as a foregone conclusion, although it is expected that President Wilson will make it plain that this government does not wish to prolong the war one minute longer than is necessary to accomplish the aims it has set out to achieve.

One indication of the president's probable action came in a statement by Secretary McAdoo, warning the country against allowing victories on the battlefield and overtures of peace from the enemy to cause a relaxation of efforts for the fourth Liberty Loan.

The official announcements of the attitude of the United States government are withheld, there is no abatement of the indication that if Germany seeks a "negotiation" leading to round table conferences and diplomatic quibblings the offer will fall.

If Germany actually accepts without qualification the principles of peace as repeatedly laid down by President Wilson and accepted by all the co-belligerents, the way is open to peace, with the withdrawal of all German troops from invaded territory as the first requirement.

The Austrian communication is substantially similar to that from Germany and both ask President Wilson to arrange an armistice and for peace negotiations on conditions previously laid down by the president. It is said neither of the official texts differ materially from the version published in press dispatches.

Quite irrespective of the nature of the reply, it seemed to be agreed that the German note called for a prompt reply, so that the American people might not be misled into relaxing their efforts for the fourth Liberty Loan, so that the American troops in the field may know at once the position of their government, and so that an offer of peace may receive such diplomatic attention as it deserves.

Senate Spurns Armistice Proposal
Germany's peace offer was promptly spurned in the senate.

In spirited discussion of the latest German proposals, senators participating in a two hours' debate, declared it an insidious attack and voiced a common demand for its immediate rejection.

Invigorating especially against the proposal for an armistice the speakers were unanimous in declaring that a crushing military victory must be preliminary to peace negotiations.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee—Republican Leader Lodge of Massachusetts; ranking minority leader of the committee, Senator Poinsett, of Washington; a member of North Dakota; Pittman of Nevada; Ashurst and Smith, of Arizona; Nelson, of Minnesota, and Read, of Missouri, were among the speakers, representing both political parties.

London Looks for Rejection.

In the view of authoritative quarters in London, it seems certain that President Wilson, through whom the peace offer of the central powers was addressed, will take the initiative in replying.

The official attitude to be adopted by the associated governments can only be surmised, but it is safe to assume that they cannot entertain in any form the proposal for an armistice.

No armistice will be granted to the central powers before the complete evacuation by them, allied territory and a cessation of the destruction and burning of allied cities. This is the personal opinion of foreign diplomats of the highest rank here, who have been questioned concerning the peace speech of the German imperial chancellor, Prince Max of Baden.

Turkey Sends U. S. Peace Note.

The German propaganda service at Berlin announced that Turkey, thru Spain, has sent a note to President Wilson to the same effect and at the same time as the communication forwarded by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS IN BRIEF

Interesting Items From All Sections of the State.

Infantile paralysis has developed in Duncansville and Hollidaysburg. William J. Hollenbach, of Reading, has been appointed a deputy internal revenue collector.

A total of 20,000,000 bricks will be needed in the erection of 1200 houses by the government of Bethlehem.

Seventeen women are employed in the Reading railway shops at Gordon in various capacities formerly filled by men.

The main line tracks of the New Jersey Central railroad near Park View is again sinking, due to mining operations.

The parcel post system of the Lancaster postoffice was enlarged by the establishment of a motor truck line to Hanover.

Coatesville has sixty-two cases of Spanish influenza, and the board of health has taken drastic measures to prevent its spread.

Bathing has been forbidden in the Brandywine above Downingtown, because of typhoid fever in the town and surrounding country.

Rev. G. B. Balldorf, pastor of Covenant United Brethren church, Lancaster, has been called to the Euclid Avenue church, Dayton, O.

Mrs. Sarah Porter of Conestoga, Pa., has just received word that her son, Elmer Potter, died in France on September 9, from pneumonia.

Including soldiers sent there by the government for vocational training, State College will have more than 3000 students by December 1.

Seven more members of the Liberty band in Lansford, have been enlisted in the Czechoslovak army, and expected to be sent to Russia soon.

An army officer is making a survey of the hotels and other places licensed to sell liquor within five miles of munitions plants in Lehigh county.

Berk's Food Administrator Keppelman has temporarily halted the plan of dairymen to advance the wholesale price of milk to nine cents a quart.

Eastonians shipped a \$300 piano from a local factory to Camp Edge-wood, near Baltimore, where a number of Easton soldiers are training.

The Bridgeport postoffice will now be the distributing point for all mail matter in Swedenland on account of the closing of the Swedenland office by the government.

Eleven fine milk cows, valued at \$100 each and belonging to a farmer near White Haven have been poisoned, the poison having been placed where the cows pasture.

Lady Lincoln Lodge, Degree of Rebekah, and the oldest woman's fraternal organization in Lehigh county, celebrated its sixty-seventh anniversary in the Allentown Odd Fellows' Temple.

The Hazleton chamber of commerce proposed that a "Liberty building" be erected in Hazleton after the close of the war, for community use, as a memorial to the Hazleton boys who have fallen in the fighting abroad.

Bandits raided a boarding house at 132 Mahoning avenue, New Castle, lined up seven or eight boarders along the wall at the point of revolvers and robbed every one of all the money he possessed. They got \$170, and made their escape.

Lancaster has given another of her daughters to the cause of the great war. She is Miss Anna Kemper, a Red Cross nurse, who succumbed to a heavy cold at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. She entered the service about six weeks ago.

The annual convention of the Mauch Chunk district of the Carbon County Sabbath School association was held in the Mauch Chunk Y. M. C. A., and was addressed by Rev. William Schluppich, of Mauch Chunk, and Rev. G. Wesley Marhardt, of Lehighton.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad company has established a car inspectors' shop, thoroughly equipped with up-to-date machinery, at Hazle Creek Junction, near Weatherly. Formerly cars were inspected at Hazleton.

Bethlehem negroes have organized a Red Cross unit.

John H. Neamover, cashier of the Northampton National bank, has been commissioned by Governor Brumbaugh as superintendent of the volunteer home defense police of Northampton county and his assistants will include some of the best-known citizens of the county.

A strange plague has broken out among cattle in the valleys between Freeland and White Haven, according to Dr. Samuel G. Welsh, a Dr. on a veterinarian, who reported that one man had lost twelve cows through the disease. The state livestock sanitary board has been notified.

For the first time in the history of the Shenandoah region—the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company used women as paymasters at all their collieries in the county and region in paying the mine workers wages for the first half of September. The young women made competent money dispensers.

Frank Doud, a painter, was killed, and two other men were badly hurt when a scaffold on which they were working fell as a result of the breaking of a rope in West Scranton. Doud, Thomas Gleason and Elias Teers were painting a dwelling when the rope snapped, precipitating them to the ground. Doud's skull was fractured.